The National
Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America
April - May, 1968

only AMIBEN gets BOTH broadleaf weeds AND grasses!

Some 51 broadleaf weeds and 25 different grasses. Many more than any other soybean herbicide. Rows stay clean season long, but there's no herbicide residue at harvest. You can plant grain just as soon as you take off your beans. ■ **Amiben is today's No. 1 soybean herbicide.** In many leading soybean states more than 60% of farmers who use any weed killer at all on their beans use Amiben. That's more Amiben on the land than all other soybean herbicides combined. You can buy Amiben at your farm supply store in convenient liquid concentrate form, or clean, easy-to-use- granules. Cost $3.34 per acre banded at the 2 lb. rate recommended for most soils. Be sure you get your supply—**place your Amiben order early.**

To get things done **Put your farm on Firestones.**

Things get done on Firestones. That's because Firestone has the right tire for every wheel that rolls on your farm. Tires that are farm tough. Farm tested to give you extra seasons of work.

It figures. Firestone was first to put the farm on rubber. And still leads in developing tires for today's farm needs. See your nearby Firestone Dealer or Store now.

Firestone tractor tires. With traction bars set exactly at a 23° angle for 10-16% more pull, double the life. Original equipment on new tractors.

Firestone passenger-car tires—first choice of the car makers. Make them your first choice, too.

Firestone truck tires. Safe. Dependable. For every truck. Every job. Every season.

Firestone

The National Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

APRIL-MAY, 1968

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 4

In This Issue

FEATURES

16 Cash Partner On U.S. Farms

SOYBEANS ARE CONTINUALLY OPENING UP NEW PROFIT OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARMERS. NO OTHER MAJOR CASH CROP HAS MORE SALES POTENTIAL ON BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS. THIS IS THE STORY OF THE ONCE UNKNOWN CROP THAT HAS BLOSSOMED INTO AMERICA'S LEADING CASH CROP. CASH RETURNS PER ACRE ARE ESPECIALLY FAVORABLE WHERE YIELDS ARE KEPT AT SATISFACTORY LEVELS. THE REAL KEY TO TOP SOYBEAN PROFITS IS BOOSTING YIELDS PER ACRE. THIS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH CAREFUL CROP MANAGEMENT.

22 Hogs In Confinement

THE PIG PEN OF THE PAST IS NOT THE PIG PEN OF THE FUTURE. A SYSTEM OF RAISING HOGS IN CONFINEMENT HAS RECEIVED SOME STATURE AMONG PRODUCERS TODAY. CONFINEMENT SYSTEMS USUALLY MEAN A SETUP WHERE A PRODUCER KEEPS HOGS INSIDE A BUILDING OR ON A CEMENT AREA FROM FARROWING TO MARKETING. IT IS NOT A SYSTEM FOR PEOPLE WITH TWO OR THREE LITTERS. THE SIZABLE INVESTMENT REQUIRES VOLUME PRODUCTION AND PEAK USE OF FACILITIES. THIS ARTICLE TAKES A GOOD LOOK AT CONFINEMENT AND REFLECTS WHY BIG PRODUCERS HAVE FOUND IT A WORKABLE SYSTEM.

26 Conservation With Action

FUTURE FARMERS AT BRADFORD ACADEMY IN BRADFORD, VERMONT, HAVE MADE A LOW-GRADE WOODLAND INTO A VIRTUAL TRAINING GROUND FOR CONSERVATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT. FOLKS IN THE COMMUNITY SAY THAT THE WORK OF THE FUTURE FARMERS HAS BENEFITED THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY. THE FFA'S PLAN OF ACTION AND CONSERVATION HAS ADDED A POND, ROADS, PARK AREA, AND WILDLIFE TRAIL TO THE COMMUNITY'S ASSETS. THE CHAPTER HAS BEEN AWARDED THE ANNUAL BEAUTIFICATION AWARD FROM THE LOCAL SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

DEPARTMENTS

Word With The Editor	6
Looking Ahead	8
From The Mailbag	20
Photo Roundup	40
Free For You	41
Something New	55
Sportrait	56
Joke Page	58

10	Get Your Banker To Listen	32	Hot Stuff
14	Paul Diehl, Farmer/Leader	34	The Chapter Scoop
24	Selecting A Used Chopper	36	Jobs On The Farm
25	Pony Express Ride	42	FFA's Top Poultryman
28	Do You Know Your Dad?	44	The Farm Shop Feature
29	A Chain Reaction	50	The FFA In Action

Our Cover

Each year thousands of Future Farmers experience the tense and exciting moments just before entering the show ring.

Gilbert, Arizona, Future Farmers on our cover this issue are at the Arizona National Livestock Show. Roger Williams, center, owns this Shorthorn steer. At left is Gary Burger and at right is Tommy Nigh, who are giving Roger a hand with the last minute preparations for the show.

PHOTO BY GUY PRICE

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is mailed every two months on the following dates:

January 20.....**FEBRUARY-MARCH** Issue
March 20.....**APRIL-MAY** Issue
May 20.....**JUNE-JULY** Issue
July 20.....**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER** Issue
September 20..**OCTOBER-NOVEMBER** Issue
November 20..**DECEMBER-JANUARY** Issue

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Alexandria, Virginia 22306. Offices are located in the National FFA Center on U. S. Route One, eight miles south of Alexandria.

The National FUTURE FARMER is published bimonthly by the Future Farmers of America at Alexandria, Virginia 22306. Second class postage paid at Alexandria, Virginia and at additional mailing offices. Copyright 1968 by the Future Farmers of America. This issue published in national and regional editions.

Single subscription is 75¢ per year in U. S. and possessions. Foreign subscription, $1.00 per year. Single copies, 20¢ in U. S.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Send both old and new addresses to Circulation Dept., *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Alexandria, Va. 22306.

MAGAZINE STAFF

EDITOR, Wilson W. Carnes

BUSINESS MANAGER, V. Stanley Allen

EDITORIAL
John M. Pitzer, Associate Editor.
Zelma McShane and Kathy Kimberlin, Editorial Assistants.

Circulation Assistants: Norma Salvatore, Frances Hall, Adriana Stagg.

Promotion Assistant, Jim Hayhurst

ADVERTISING
Lennie Gamage, Advertising Manager
Richard Thompson, Assistant Advertising Manager
Regional Ad Manager: Glenn D. Luedke.
Advertising Assistant, Linda Reinders.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, H. N. Hunsicker

Members: D. C. Aebischer, V. B. Hairr, John Lacey, B. F. Rawls, J. A. Taft, J. W. Warren, W. H. Wayman, D. E. Wilson.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
John Farrar

MANAGER, FUTURE FARMERS SUPPLY SERVICE
Edward J. Hawkins

PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER
John C. Foltz

FFA PROGRAM SPECIALIST
Coleman Harris

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
Greg Bamford, Colorado

Vice Presidents
William Boehm, Wisconsin
John Gemmill, Arizona
Richard Jones, New York
Robert Rish, South Carolina

Secretary
Paul Diehl, Missouri

National Advisor
H. N. Hunsicker

FFA Executive Secretary
William Paul Gray

National Treasurer
J. M. Campbell

at 17,000 mph.

Gun powder—100 pounds of it—explodes and fires a torpedo-size piston down a 10-inch tube, compressing hydrogen gas in its path. The piston rams into a tapered coupling, triggering a valve that releases the gas, now compressed to more than 100,000 pounds per square inch. In turn, the gas launches a re-entry vehicle model down a 650-foot-long instrumented range in an environment that simulates space. Speed: 25,000 feet per second. Then, in a split second, it's all over.

With this light-gas gun, GM scientists are making pioneering laboratory studies of spacecraft and missiles moving above and below re-entry velocities of 17,000 mph. Radar signatures of the models are analyzed from data recorded during the tests and photographs (above) of their wakes and air flow structures. The information obtained will help improve techniques & systems for the detection and identification of missiles and spacecraft in flight.

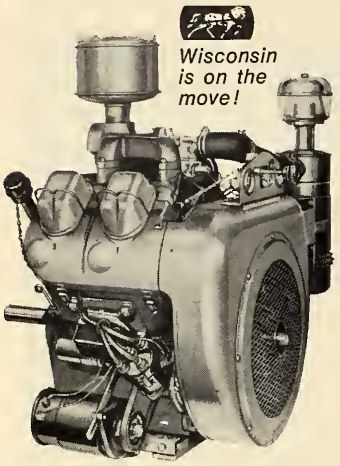
Other setups and smaller light-gas guns are used to uncover new facts about meteoroid impact on spacecraft and a whole universe of space-related problems. And every one of them puts another milestone on man's road map to the stars.

General Motors

Chevrolet • Pontiac
Oldsmobile • Buick
Cadillac • GMC Truck
Opel Kadett • Fisher Body

GM
MARK OF EXCELLENCE

Frigidaire
Detroit Diesel
United Delco • AC Spark Plug
Euclid • Allison • Electro-Motive



NEW Wisconsin delivers 65.9 hp at the shaft

The new V-4 is unique among heavy-duty engines. It delivers full-rated power to your self-propelled swather, baler, harvester — wherever you need it to cut work, time and cost.

The V-465D is a high-torque, long-life engine. Direct-coupling of heavy loads to the shaft extension simplifies gear trains — special valving eliminates up to four valve jobs. It incorporates positive anti-dieseling protection, automatic high-temperature shut-off and distributor ignition. Air-cooling assures greater dependability in extreme heat and cold — in severe dust and dirt — and drastically reduces power failures and servicing.

Mechanize your equipment with the engine that enables you to use all the power you pay for — the new 65.9-hp V-465D. Send for Bulletin S-371. Write Dept. F-158.

WISCONSIN
MOTOR CORPORATION
MILWAUKEE. WISCONSIN 53246
World's Largest Builder of Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines — 6 to 65.9 hp.
F-908

A Word with the Editor

A National Leadership Conference

A National FFA Leadership and Citizenship Conference has been planned for this summer. It will be held on July 14-20, in Washington, D. C., with the Statler-Hilton serving as the headquarters hotel.

The first conference of this type was held in 1959 and was a tremendous success. This being the 40th year of the FFA, the timing seems appropriate for another National Leadership Conference.

According to William Paul Gray, national executive secretary, the purpose of this conference will be to inspire, inform, and encourage selected FFA officers to develop and use their leadership and citizenship ability through active participation. Possibly more important will be the opportunity these officers will have to obtain ideas and techniques, as well as enthusiasm, to more effectively carry out state and local FFA activities.

The national officers and the Board of Directors have approved the expenditure of funds to provide transportation, housing, and conference expenses, other than meals, for one state officer per state—preferably the state president. Since he will be serving his state association during the coming year, the experience will be of considerable value to him in fulfilling his duties and responsibilities of his office.

Plans for the conference are tentative at this time, but the detailed program should be completed around May 1, according to Coleman Harris, FFA program specialist in the national office. Mr. Harris has been given the major responsibility for planning and coordinating the conference.

Joins Magazine Staff

Glenn Luedke

A former FFA member from Nebraska has joined the advertising staff of *The National FUTURE FARMER*. He is Glenn Luedke who has been named to the position of regional advertising manager. In this position, he will be responsible for working with advertising companies and their agencies in the New York and East Coast area.

Glenn was reared on a 160-acre livestock and crop farm near Wisner, Nebraska. He served his local chapter at Wisner High School as secretary, vice president, and president. He received his State Farmer Degree in 1961 and was elected to the office of vice president of the Nebraska FFA Association in 1961-62.

After high school graduation, Glenn attended the University of Nebraska prior to serving in the U.S. Army for two years. He comes to *The National FUTURE FARMER* from Northrup, King and Company, where he was territory manager at Denver, Colorado, and most recently for the south central states. Previously, he was office manager for McKesson and Robbins in Denver.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

The latest step in the evolution of the scoop shovel.

Time was when animal rations were formulated with some grain, maybe some molasses, a strong back, a scoop shovel, and liberal doses of guesswork.

But today the scoop shovel and guesswork are gone; this is the day of the computer, the PhD, and sophisticated approaches to manufacturing and marketing.

That's the way it is in agriculture. Today the production of food and fiber is the nation's largest industry, and the young man or woman with a future in agribusiness might be a computer scientist, an economist, a statistician, a microbiologist, a pharmacologist, a management specialist, a journalist, a psychologist, an electronic engineer, a biochemist, a veterinarian, a mechanical engineer, a physicist or any of a whole host of others.

Here's where it's happening—in agribusiness. It's the industry with opportunity . . . to serve . . . to grow.

For more information on careers in agribusiness, write Department 259.

Ralston Purina Company • Checkerboard Square • St. Louis, Missouri 63199

Looking Ahead

Livestock

PAYMENTS FOR CHOLERA LOSSES—Legislation is being considered in South Carolina which would authorize partial payments for hogs slaughtered due to cholera. The action was proposed in order to keep the state's growing hog industry from suffering a major setback.

TELLING FEEDERS OF AVAILABLE CATTLE—A system is now being offered by Elanco Products Company that will provide marketing information for producers and feeders of preconditioned cattle. The reporting service uses modern data processing equipment for collecting, printing, and distributing information on sources and other information about cattle. Ranchers who use Elanco's Bar-3 shipping fever vaccine would send in details about available cattle. Buyers would then know where and when they could get cattle to feed.

PIG TRANSPLANTS—Purebred Yorkshire pigs conceived in the usual manner by a Yorkshire sow have been successfully transplanted to a grade Hampshire sow for incubation and farrowing at the University of Missouri. It may be practical some day to produce large numbers of superior pigs by this transplant operation.

TENDER LOVE AND CARE—Tender care of dairy cows will pay dividends to the farmer, according to George M. Turner, ag engineer, and Donald E. Labore, veterinarian, at the University of Kentucky. It reduces the chance of infectious mastitis in the herd and of harmful bacteria and tissue debris in the milk. Dairy men can do much to reduce or eliminate severe injury to the cow's teats and udder that may result in inflammation, a high leukocyte count, and watery or otherwise abnormal milk. Careful handling—during milking machine procedures to providing well-proportioned stalls—will reduce injuries.

CHICKENS ARE LIKE PEOPLE—Chickens on test at the University of Maryland reacted to temperature and humidity extremes much like people do. The birds lost appetite when the humidity and temperature went up. When these factors went down, the chicks ate more feed, but gained less weight because more of the feed energy went into maintaining body heat. Birds in surroundings of both high humidity and high temperature suffer more stress and generally do poorly.

SWINE TGE STILL SERIOUS PROBLEM—Recent outbreaks of TGE (transmissible gastroenteritis) in Iowa have resulted in warnings to producers to increase their precautions against the disease. TGE is highly infectious and demands the special attention of every individual producer. Recommendations include making the farm, or at least the hog-raising area, off-limits to all human and animal traffic. Also, new animals should be isolated before they are brought to the farm and allowed to mingle with other stock. The virus may also be carried by dogs, cats, and possibly birds.

Crops

CONTROLLING NON-CROPLAND WEEDS—All weeds on the farm are costly. When you control the weeds in cropland, you are only getting part of the job done. Non-cropland areas such as fence rows, edges of fields, roadways, ditch banks, and other places act as a source of weeds that will spread to crop areas. Weeds that spread from non-cropland to good fields can cost thousands of dollars each year. Weeds in these sometimes forgotten areas are fire hazards and also harbor rodents and insects.

SPARK PLUGS OF AGRICULTURE—Bees get that title because of their essential function as pollinators of many crops. Honey bees are now the most important flower visiting insect. They are the only one that is efficient as a pollinator and also suitable for rearing and transporting in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of modern agriculture.

CANDLES IN THE ORCHARD—Solid fuel heaters with a low flame for use under a tree are on trial for orchard heating. Oil companies have designed and are experimenting with several types of heaters. The heaters are built and look like candles. Cylindrical cartons about eight inches in diameter and ten inches high are filled with a petroleum and have a fiberglass wick. The idea of supplying heat beneath the canopy of the tree is a new approach to orchard heating.

A LONG FENCE—A new fencing method using barbed wire and spacing the posts further apart can save money over conventional methods, says G. D. Kite, ag engineer in Virginia. It is called a suspension or semi-suspension fence, is built with three or four strands of barbed wire, and used particularly for cattle. It's recommended for interior fencing. The suspension fence is similar to conventional barbed wire fencing except the posts are spaced 100 feet apart. For semi-suspension, posts are 50 feet apart. Wire or wood staves, spaced 16½ feet apart are used to hold the wires at proper spacing.

Management

INCOME TAXES—Income taxes, like many farm costs, can be reduced by good management. But if you wait until after the first of the year to analyze records, you will miss the greatest opportunity to minimize taxes. Time spent throughout the year totaling up farm records and comparing them to previous years may make a farmer more money than any similar amount of time spent doing something else.

THE FARM POND—Farm ponds can be an asset to your farm if managed properly. They offer recreation in the form of fishing, boating, swimming, and ice skating. They can also provide the farmer with irrigation water for crops and drinking water for livestock. Proper stocking of the pond with the right species of fish, fertilization, and controlling weeds are all important in keeping the farm pond healthy and useful.

"Pasture puts moola in the mammaries, dear"

"You're making moola in the mammaries, darling, with all of this fresh green stuff. Sure, I know . . . it gets to be an awful drag before the next milking . . . that's what the boss had in mind when he improved our pastures, honey.

"Now you've got to admit it . . . this is milk-making paradise around here. No more of that burned-out June grass. This week on the [illegible]th slope, next week down by the branch. No wonder the boss says he's growing $4 now where only $1 grew before. It's not our fault production's jumped. Blame it on the fertilizer, new seed and lime.

"Come on, let's lie down and enjoy chewing the cud now that it's been sweetened by legumes. A little goes a long way toward putting moola in the mammaries, darling."

LEARN THE SECRET of how "the boss" is making more money without adding more acres. You'll find it in a new pasture booklet, "New Pasture Management Ideas." It's full of tips on ways to make more money from beef, dairy, hog, and sheep pastures. Send for your copy today. It's FREE. Address: Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Peoria, Illinois 61607.

How to Get A Banker To Listen

USDA Photo

Here is a hedging plan that can help you get that needed loan by eliminating market risk in your farming program.

BREAKING the entry barrier into farming often boils down to getting a loan. Best bet: Show the banker you have taken the gamble out of your farming program so he has reason to believe that he can make a sound loan.

Even if you have an outstanding FFA record and have proven you can do a good job of, say, feeding cattle, the banker may still retort, "Mike, I know you're a good feeder and have an excellent FFA record, but we just can't take that much chance on the cattle market."

You've reached the critical point in your interview . . . the point where many loans are refused. But it can also be the opening where you tie down the loan.

A recent futures study conference, sponsored by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, provided some clues that will help you make the right answers to get that loan.

Production know-how will no longer assure you a future in farming. No one knows this better than a banker. "The successful farmer is no longer pursuing his vocation as a way of life, but rather as a businessman," observes Roy V. Edwards, president of Wilson and Company, a major meat packer. "He is becoming truly profit oriented."

"This is a change in attitude," Edwards continues, "that parallels business success in other fields; namely, there is no economic reason to produce a product unless you have a profitable market. Let me underscore the word *profit.*"

Still there is the question of how to assure the banker you have a predetermined profit margin in your farming program.

One answer is provided by R. E. Schneidau, Purdue University agricultural economist. "Farmers may find that capital is more readily available; that bankers and other lending agencies are more willing to loan money on hedged commodities," asserts Schneidau.

"This may make possible greater expansion of operations, since borrowing capacity has been increased, and encourage operation on even narrower margins than in the past," Schneidau concludes.

This sounds a lot like economic theory that might or might not work in practice. Would selling on the futures market really help a young man trying to break the entry barrier into farming get money that might not otherwise be loaned?

Fred E. Newman, executive vice president of the German American State Bank in German Valley, Illinois, explains it this way: With feeders moving into feedlots at prices close to 30 cents and the market for fed steers hanging near 22 cents much of the time, a successful feeder had to be able to take a substantial loss one year and average it out another. This made it almost impossible for young farmers to get started, particularly those who had to do it without family help.

To see this futures plan in action, let's follow the experience of a young farmer. His experience was reported in a newsletter for correspondent banks by the Central National Bank of Chicago.

To protect the customer, the details are typical rather than specific. The customer's family moved into the neighborhood from the southern part of the state while he was serving in the Army.

Last year his father died, and the young man came home to run the farm. He had won the junior feedlot contest while in high school and wanted to feed out 100 steers. Unfortunately, no one in the community knew him well enough to co-sign his note.

As could be expected, his local banker was sympathetic, but turned down the loan to buy steers. He got the same answer several other places. Then he tried German American State Bank.

At the bank he discussed his farm plans, particularly as they concerned feeding cattle. Executive Vice President Newman and Farm Loan Officer Lowell W. Sample were favorably impressed by the young man's plans, his knowledge of farming and feeding, and his earnestness.

They decided that a loan was in order, *but not without security.* The customer provided security by selling cattle futures. The bankers incorporated a deposit to cover the basic futures transaction so that any checks are made out to both the bank and their young customer.

How it works. When a customer asks

(Continued on Page 18)

Traction Booster is an Allis-Chalmers trademark.

Room with a view. A roomy platform with instruments straight ahead, and controls handy to the right. A sloping hood that gives a clear view of the work area. A TRACTION BOOSTER that automatically transfers weight with 3-point hitch and pull type implements. Operator ease! That's more than just a promise when your tractor is an Allis-Chalmers.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

ALLIS-CHALMERS • THE TRACTOR PEOPLE • MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

ALBERS
Sho-Glo
NEW IMPROVED
A Special Concentrate
for Show and Sale Cattle
6 ALBERS
ALBERS

Special offers from Carnation-Albers

Free
6 Albers Feed & Water Buckets

These heavy-duty, plastic, wall or corner-mounted buckets are ideal for feeding or watering. They nest easily for carrying on the show circuit. Can't rust, crack or corrode. Hold no odor. Smooth finish for easy cleaning. One case of 6 each Albers Feed and Water Buckets can be yours for 20 Quality Control Circles from New Improved Sho-Glo Bags.

Free
6 Albers Beef Feeder Pans

These Albers Plastic Feeder Pans can't rust, corrode or crack. No odors and the smooth finish cleans quickly. It is the ideal pan for feeding your fitting ration with New Improved Sho-Glo. Take them with you on the show circuit – they stack for travel. One case of 6 each Albers Beef Feeder Pans can be yours for 20 Quality Control Circles from New Sho-Glo Bags.

Free
San Antonio Style Western Hat

You see a lot of these attractive San Antonio Style Western Hats around the show circuit. Out of the West, it is self-conforming for a perfect fit. It has a 2⅜-inch bound brim and a ¼-inch band with side bow. You can wear it proudly for a long time – it's built to last. (Available in Silver Belly color only.) This hat can be yours for 20 Quality Control Circles from New Improved Show-Glo bags. (State size)

As part of a special customer appreciation program, Carnation-Albers is offering you a choice of any of these three fine gifts for just 20 Quality Control Circles from bags of New Improved Sho-Glo.

It's what is in the bags with the Quality Control Circles that is the real bonus. New Improved Sho-Glo is unexcelled as an aid in fitting cattle for show and sale. It's crumblized and highly palatable. Fed at the rate of one pound per day with one pound of Calf Manna, no additional protein feed is normally required. New Improved Sho-Glo is highly fortified with the essential proteins, vitamins, major and trace minerals, and unidentified growth factors required for rapid growth and fast, efficient gains.

New improved Sho-Glo is specifically formulated to maintain feeding tone required for maximum bloom and finish. It enables animals to better utilize all feeds in the entire feeding program.

See your Carnation-Albers Dealer to get started on collecting those Quality Control Circles. Hurry, the shows are just around the corner, and the offer expires September 30, 1968.

New improved Sho-Glo from Carnation-Albers brings out the best in beef

FILL IN COUPON – MAIL WITH YOUR QUALITY CONTROL CIRCLES

ALBERS MILLING COMPANY/800 West 47th St., Kansas City, Missouri 64112

Enclosed are _____ Number Quality Control Circles from Carnation-Albers new improved SHO-GLO (only Quality Control Circles from Sho-Glo are valid for this offer).

Ship me the items checked:

☐ San Antonio Style Resistol Hat. Size _____ (20 Quality Control Circles Per Hat)

☐ One Case (6 Each) Albers Round Feeder Pans (20 Quality Control Circles Per Case)

☐ One Case (6 Each) Albers Feed and Water Buckets (20 Quality Control Circles Per Case)

Ship to this address: (Please Print)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Town: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

This Offer Expires September 30, 1968

Paul Diehl

Farmer / Leader

By Jack Pitzer

PAUL J. Diehl, Jr. has become a top-notch Missouri farmer and a take-hold-and-carry-the-ball leader in the FFA. Today, he is national secretary of the nation's leading farm youth organization and serves you.

Paul is definitely a farmer. He has a general farm operation that includes 12 dairy cows, 17 beef steers, 100 acres of corn, 50 acres of soybeans, plus 20 acres of wheat and 20 acres of oats. He rents 260 acres for his personal program. Last year, this 20-year-old farmer had a 100 percent calf crop. His corn made 90 bushels per acre; the beans made 40 bushels per acre.

Every good farmer today needs equipment. So Paul has his own tractor, plow, and cultivator. He also owns half interest in some other equipment he needs to farm such as a combine, loader, drill, and planter. Paul said, "I have built several feeders in shop. Also, I helped build a grain wagon and, of course, helped with general machinery repair."

Your national secretary began his vocational agriculture farming program with four sows that had come from a Hampshire gilt he had received when he was ten. He kept all the gilts he raised and reinvested all the money he had earned. With this money, Paul bought a dairy cow and began his crop farming program. When he had substantially increased his dairy herd, he sold all the hogs so he could have more time for the dairy and crop phase of his program.

In October of 1967 at the 40th National Convention, Paul was elected to his present position as secretary. A list of his leadership responsibilities throughout his FFA career is long and varied. He served as vice president of the Missouri State FFA Association with major responsibility for the state leadership camp. He was also chairman of the state activities committee.

He was elected president of his local chapter during his senior year and, in the four years of high school, worked as chairman of parents' night, barnwarmin', and community service committees. When the Butler FFA Chapter parliamentary procedure team won third place at the state level, Paul was chairman.

His school activities included two terms as class officer, vice president of the student council, and delegate to Missouri Boys State. Paul is active in his church and is currently a junior deacon.

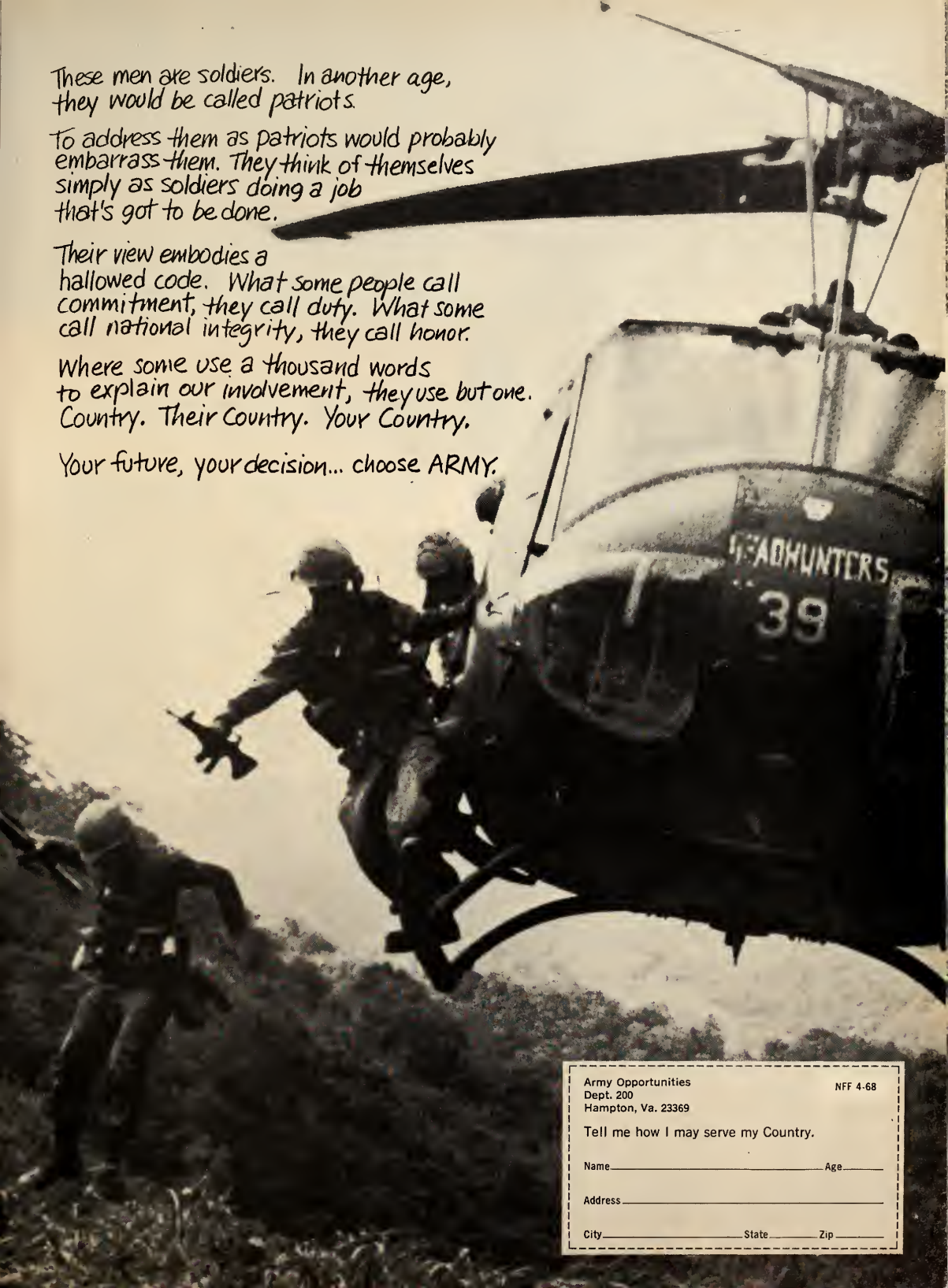
Secretary Paul lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs Paul Diehl, Sr., his two brothers, and two sisters. Prior to his election, he was a student at Missouri University studying agriculture journalism and agricultural law. He was also an officer of the campus ag club.

Hard work in order to reach his goals is not new to this high school and college honor student. He has earned additional money for himself by baling hay, building fence, and mowing for neighbors. Paul works on the family farm during his summer vacations and weekends whenever he can. He has a special arrangement with his father and brother to care for his farm operation and livestock while he is at school.

Vocational agriculture instructor at Butler High School where Paul graduated is Mr. A. F. Hilgedick. Missouri State FFA Executive Secretary Raymond Hagan offered this statement about your national secretary: "Paul has developed a good sound farming program by renting facilities on the home farm and from neighboring farmers. He has very complete records of each year's operation, and it is easy to analyze the growth in his farming program. He has been an outstanding leader in the chapter and in the state organization."

The FFA provides a challenge for youth in agriculture today. Paul's record of accomplishments on the farm and in the FFA is an example of how members who accept the challenge can succeed and be ready for the future. A farmer-leader for America.

Paul works with state officers at the regional leadership training workshops.



These men are soldiers. In another age, they would be called patriots.

To address them as patriots would probably embarrass them. They think of themselves simply as soldiers doing a job that's got to be done.

Their view embodies a hallowed code. What some people call commitment, they call duty. What some call national integrity, they call honor.

Where some use a thousand words to explain our involvement, they use but one. Country. Their Country. Your Country.

Your future, your decision... choose ARMY.

Army Opportunities
Dept. 200
Hampton, Va. 23369

NFF 4-68

Tell me how I may serve my Country.

Name_____ Age_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Soybeans

Cash Partner on U.S. Farms

By Paul S. Weller, Jr.

THE ORIENTAL BEAN that a generation ago was still a curiosity on most U.S. farms is now America's number one *cash* crop.

Last year, more dollars worth of soybeans were sold off U.S. farms than of corn or hay. Nearly 995 million bushels returned $2.5 billion gross cash income to farmers from Minnesota to Georgia and west to Colorado. In total, soybeans put 40 million U.S. acres profitably to work during 1967.

As demand grows, soybeans are continually opening up new profit opportunities for farmers. No other major cash crop has more sales potential on both foreign and domestic markets, reports the Soybean Crop Improvement Council, production research arm of the soybean industry. In fact, soybeans and soybean products are the leading U.S. agricultural export for dollars—and have been for several years.

Primary Uses are Oil and Meal

The processed soybean yields two basic products—oil and meal. That's what soybean growers are really producing beans for. Each bushel of beans provides about 11 pounds of oil and 47 pounds of high protein meal. Ninety percent of all soybean oil is used to manufacture edible products such as margarine, shortening, salad and cooking oils, and mayonnaise. Each month, the oil from eight million bushels of soybeans goes into margarine.

The remaining ten percent of processed soybean oil is used for industrial products to manufacture paints and varnishes, linoleum, plastics, and rubber fabrics.

On the meal side, 98 percent is sold as protein supplements for livestock and poultry feed. Poultry rations account for most of this total—over 60 percent in 1967. Swine rations account for another 25 percent of all soybean meal, with the remaining 13 percent being divided among cattle, sheep, and domestic pet foods. The two percent of soybean meal not going into protein supplements is primarily used for adhesives, wallboard, and paper coating. A small portion is being used for human soy-protein foods.

These diverse and critical uses outline a bright future for soybeans as an important source of protein for both humans and livestock. The Soybean Crop Improvement Council says if all U.S. soybeans were used directly for human protein, over 400 million persons could have their complete daily requirements filled by this one source. In fact, the Council points out, U.S. soybeans could prevent protein malnutrition for practically the entire world's population, if all were used for human consumption.

U.S. farmers already supply over 90 percent of all soybeans and soybean products entering world markets. Soybeans, meal, and oil are exported to dozens of foreign countries—from northern Europe, to the Middle East, to Japan. And demand for this prime source of protein is growing, market specialists from the Soybean Council of America say. During 1967, 420 million bushels of soybeans were exported as oil, meal, or beans—over 42 percent of the total U.S. crop.

Good Return Per Acre

Cash return per acre of soybeans is especially favorable where yields are kept at satisfactory levels. Latest production figures show Midwest farmers grossing $85.75 per acre from 35-bushel per acre beans, with average profits of $23.48 per acre.

Southern farmers have been grossing an average of $72.10 per acre on sandy soils, with profits ranging as high as $49.80 per acre in many areas.

Narrow rows have proven satisfactory in Midwest. These 20-inch rows shade between rows, help keep down weeds.

Weed control is important. Note the difference between chemically treated beans at left, and untreated, right.

Most favorable advantage for soybeans is their role in complementing other cash crops. Soybeans are planted after corn in the spring and harvested before corn in the fall, providing an excellent dispersion of farm labor. Soybean crop management is similar to corn, and most of the same equipment can be utilized.

Extensive crop research proves that soybeans respond readily to high soil fertility levels, especially phosphorus and potash. At the same time, as a legume, soybeans help build up the critical nitrogen level of the soil. For these reasons, and because they grow best on soils also suited for corn and cotton, soybeans have become an important partner in profitable crop rotations. Another key factor in soybeans' favor is their cost of production—substantially lower per acre than with corn or cotton.

Careful Management Necessary

But the real key to top soybean profits is boosting yields per acre. In a period that saw corn yields double, soybean yields have leveled off—to a meager 24.5 bushels per acre average in 1967. Yet many leading growers regularly produce 60, 70, and more bushels per acre. One farmer in Illinois produced 95.1 bushels per acre this past fall.

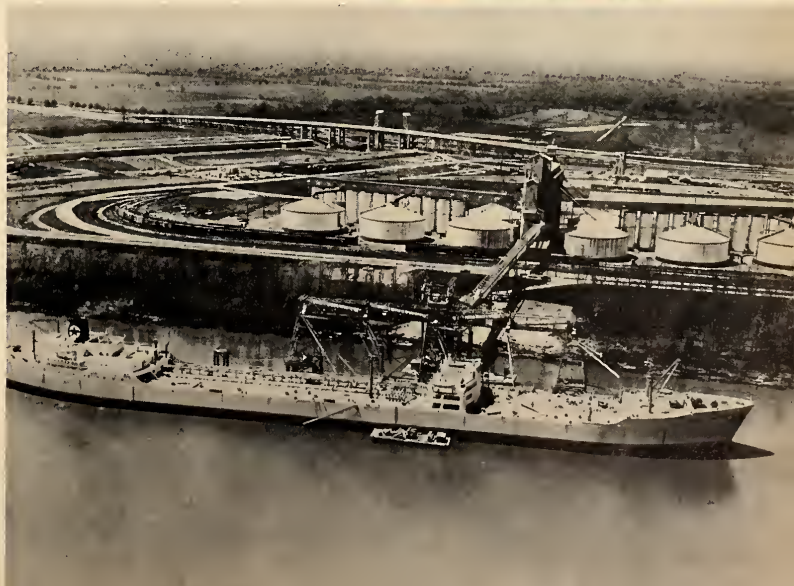
Careful crop management is the key, says Robert Judd of the Soybean Crop Improvement Council. Most farmers could *double* their net return per acre by boosting yields a mere six bushels per acre from the 25-bushel average. Judd outlines a nine-point "Champions' Plan," which sets down soybean production standards. These include selection of proven certified varieties, careful use of chemical weed control, maintenance of a neutral soil pH, deep plowing, and slow harvesting.

Most important point in the plan is proper soil fertility, Judd says. Soybeans need nutrient-rich soil. Too many farmers plant soybeans on marginal land then "forget" them, he points out. Actually, soybeans require as careful management as corn or cotton.

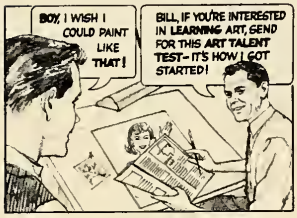
This management, coupled with yield increases, can boost growers' net return per acre, and at the same time help make U.S. soybeans and products more competitive on world markets—a problem area at present.

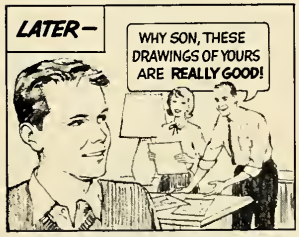
There's no doubt that the U.S. farmer's "Miracle Crop" is offering even new promises for the future. But the time has come for growers to break the yield barrier that has begun to form. Experts say the time is now.

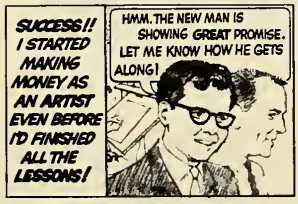
"Cut 'em low and cut 'em slow," one yield champion says. Harvest losses can cut bean yields up to 20 percent. Below: This ocean-going freighter is being loaded at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Nearly 42 percent of crop is exported.



I WANTED TO BE AN ARTIST!


BOY, I WISH I COULD PAINT LIKE THAT!
BILL, IF YOU'RE INTERESTED IN LEARNING ART, SEND FOR THIS ART TALENT TEST - IT'S HOW I GOT STARTED!




SUCCESS!! I STARTED MAKING MONEY AS AN ARTIST EVEN BEFORE I'D FINISHED ALL THE LESSONS!
HMM. THE NEW MAN IS SHOWING GREAT PROMISE. LET ME KNOW HOW HE GETS ALONG!

If you think you'd like a career in commercial art, clip this coupon right now! Anybody can take this simple test. And it will show whether or not you have art talent. Your test will be evaluated by professional commercial artists on the staff of one of America's leading home study art schools. Mail this coupon right away.

ART INSTRUCTION SCHOOLS
Studio 8A-3540
500 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415

Please send me your Talent Test without cost or obligation. (PLEASE PRINT)

Name_____
Occupation_____ Age____
Address_____ Apt.____
City_____ State_____
County_____ Zip Code____

Accredited by the Accrediting Commission of the National Home Study Council.
Approved for Veterans Training.

How to Get a Banker to Listen

(Continued from Page 10)

Newman to help finance the feeding of a group of steers, Newman figures this way: If the man wants to buy 25 choice steer calves at 400 pounds in October at $30.00 per hundred weight and feed them to 1,100 pounds in 14 months, they can be covered with one December contract. Assume that this is selling at $29.35.

Cost per steer will be a purchase price of $120.00 plus the cost of the futures transaction of approximately $1.00. Almost no one can feed for less than 22 cents per pound of gain when all costs are included. Thus, 700 pounds of gain at 22 cents come to $154.00. Total cost per steer is $275.00.

The bank can count on your receiving a gross income of $322.85. He knows this because he holds a December contract to sell for $29.35 (1,100-pound steers at $29.35 equals $322.85). Thus you have a net profit per head of $47.85.

To most bankers, that will be a sound loan. The market risk has been eliminated with the futures hedge. Note, however, that this covers the bank's potential loss. It is up to you to decide whether to risk or hedge your portion of any possible loss.

Consider what would happen if the live cattle market climbed to $34.00. You would periodically have to deposit more margin with the exchange. Says Newman, "When hedging cattle, a banker has to be prepared to advance additional margin money as needed. It can seem painful, but you are loaning on cattle that are worth more."

At this price your cattle would sell for $374.00 each at 1,100 pounds, but you would have had to pay the difference between $322.85 and $374.00 out of your initial deposit and additional deposits required. Still you end up with a net profit of $47.85 per head.

By hedging, you have given up any chance of making a "killing," but you also eliminate the major element of risk. More important for a young man trying to break the entry barrier into farming, you have become eligible for a loan.

Should live cattle prices drop to $25.00, your cattle will bring only $275.00 each, but you will collect $47.85 from the exchange in addition to the return of your initial deposit . . . again a profit of $47.85.

Main point. By selling on the futures market at the time of the loan, you and the banker have a good clue to how much profit can be expected at the end of the feeding period. If you have difficulty understanding the example given above, try working it out on paper, or ask your ag teacher about it. He may want to show it to your local banker and invite him to discuss it in one of your ag classes. Because this adds up to a good program, you have a much better chance of breaking the entry barrier with a loan needed to make your start. In addition, the bank gets a new customer. That should make any banker listen.

FFA Leadership Center Slides Available

A SET OF 35-mm. color slides with script which describes the proposed addition to the National FFA Center is available to local chapters on a loan basis. The set is designed for use at chapter meetings or in the vo-ag classroom. With it, FFA members can become acquainted with the National Center property at Alexandria, Virginia, and learn the history of its development.

The slide illustrations show the 35-acre site owned by the FFA, a model of the present buildings housing the Future Farmers Supply Service and The *National FUTURE FARMER* Magazine and a model of the proposed leadership conference center.

Since this facility would be built by the FFA, it is important that Future Farmers discuss the leadership center at local and state meetings and develop an understanding of the plan before the organization proceeds to build this addi-

tion. For additional information, see "A National Home for FFA" in the October-November, 1967, issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER*.

If your chapter would like to use the slides and script, your advisor or a chapter officer should write specifying preferred dates.

Write to: The Future Farmers of America, National Center, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

Turning without signaling is a good way to meet new people.

Like a nurse in the emergency ward of a hospital. Or an intern in the back of an ambulance.

Or worse.

If you'd rather not see these people just now, take the advice of Professor Amos E. Neyhart, "Father of Driver Education," and make sure other drivers and pedestrians know what you plan to do.

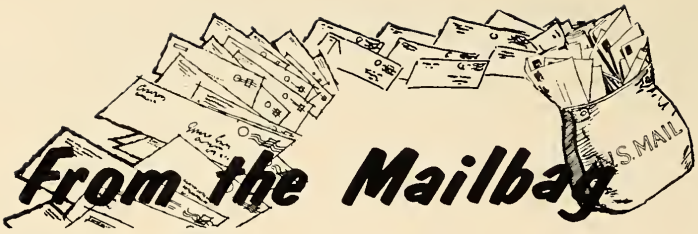
Use your turn signals. Use your brake lights to give the guy behind an early warning. Use your horn as another way to alert others. Use your headlights—never drive with just parking lights.

Use your head.

Of course, it's up to you. You can follow this advice and be a better, safer driver. Or you can meet some new people.

Accidentally.

Ford



Sacramento, California

I thought you might be interested in some of the background material on our FFA display in the San Francisco International Airport.

Our actual display is 4 by 6 feet in FFA colors. When we change it again we will have a 6- by 8-foot space. We think it is a natural for FFA publicity and public relations.

Jerry T. Davis
Assistant State FFA Advisor

Palestine, Texas

My chapter advisor has called to my attention a new student exchange program for FFA members. I would like to have some more information about this if I can. I would really appreciate it. The exchange program that I am referring to is the one where you spend a summer in Europe on a farm. I think spending a summer in Europe on a farm would be fun and very educational.

Pat Main

Any FFA member, 18 years old and recommended by his vo-ag teacher, is eligible for a three-month work program, June 15-September 15, on a farm in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, or England. A detailed program and application have been mailed to you.—Ed.

Moundridge, Kansas

I recently read of the tour to Europe for the coming summer by vo-ag teachers, State and American Farmers, etc. I'm very much interested in the tour, but would like to have more details as to places the tour includes and how much the $695 covers.

Thanks for any information you can send me.

Dan R. Marrs
Vo-Ag Instructor

The $695 covers complete cost of the trip from Washington, D. C., by jet plane and return. All meals and hotels included. Visits will be made in England, Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. In addition to State Farmers, American Farmers, and vo-ag teachers, chapter officers are eligible to participate with the recommendation of the ag teacher.—Ed.

Sulphur, Louisiana

Our chapter has gained many useful and interesting activities through the article in *The National FUTURE FARMER* entitled "The Chapter Scoop."

We are sending some of our chapter activities in hopes that they will be of help to other chapters.

Darrell Clement
Chapter Secretary

Carey, Ohio

My son is in charge of table decorations and centerpieces at the annual FFA parent and son banquet in March. Do you have any literature, pamphlets, or suggestions for decorations or centerpieces? If so, we would appreciate very much your mailing them to us as soon as possible.

Mrs. Wm. Kitzler

Simplicity is always a good rule and accomplishes more. The theme for National FFA Week this year was "Challenging Youth in Agriculture." Maybe you could use that as your theme. Show or depict the many challenging phases of future American agriculture.—Ed.

Atascosa, Texas

Enclosed are two coupons which offer free information on the items I have circled.

I'd like to thank *The National FUTURE FARMER* for helping young farmers like myself to become aware of the many opportunities in farming.

Augustine De LaCruz

Cottonwood, California

Just received my first issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* and am really looking forward to many more. I especially enjoyed the article on two-year colleges for agriculture.

Please send me the material marked on the enclosed coupon and thanks again for a magazine geared to the interest of young farmers and those interested in agriculture.

Mike Canavan

Amherst, Colorado

We were quite thrilled to find a picture of our son, Kenneth, used at the head of the "Breaking the Entry Barrier" article in your December-January issue and again in the February-March issue.

Although there was nothing in the articles about Ken personally, we feel honored that you chose his picture to illustrate "bright young men looking to the future in farming."

Ken is now a sophomore agricultural engineering student at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado. He still maintains his membership in FFA which he feels is an outstanding organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Oltjenbruns

Thank you very much for your letter identifying the picture of your son used with the "Entry Barrier" articles in the December-January and February-March issues. We did not identify Kenneth in the article since the photo was used to illustrate the fine young men we have coming from our farms who are interested in a future in agriculture.—Ed.

Chicago, Illinois

You are to be commended for two particularly fine articles in the February-March issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* from our point of view. "Farming Fever" and "Cabs" are both well written, informative, and interesting. We certainly appreciate articles written for people right on the farm, because we believe this is an effective educational tool to achieve our goal of accident prevention.

One item which hopefully can be explored at some later time is the development of crushproof cabs. It is unlikely to believe a farmer can escape from a cab when it starts to upset, nor would it be desirable in all cases. The alternative is some type of protective frame or crushproof cab. The American Society of Agricultural Engineers is currently working towards developing standards for such a cab, and at least one crush-resistant cab is being advertised.

Comfort and convenience are two strong sales appeals for tractor cabs. We will encourage the use of cabs including safety to eliminate most of the 600 fatalities annually due to tractors tipping sideways or backwards and crushing the operator.

Thanks again for your help in a very important area of farm safety.

Leon J. Urben
Manager, Farm Department
National Safety Council

Woodlawn, Virginia

I think the magazine should give information about more kinds of new equipment that have been put on the market. Also new products which companies have.

I hope you do this, because it is very interesting to see what you can buy.

David Russell

Raleigh, North Carolina

Congratulations on the February-March, 1968, *FUTURE FARMER*. I believe that it is the best issue that I have seen. My work with the *Ag Education* Magazine has made me more conscious of looking at the setup and the content of magazines. It seemed to me that this particular issue was well balanced and had something of interest to almost any FFA member; I should add also some interest for some of the older leaders such as the picture from the American Royal Livestock Show in 1926. In this connection, I can claim being too young to know any of those in this picture!

Cayce Scarborough
Department of Agricultural Education
North Carolina State University

Madras, Oregon

We would like to request that you send a copy of the February-March, 1966, and of the April-May, 1966, *National FUTURE FARMER* Magazine. I have a complete file of all of the issues of the magazine. I have had these bound and have them available for student use. You would be surprised how much the students appreciate them.

I will be sending another batch of the magazines off for binding and need these two issues to complete my file to this date.

Thank you, and we hope to see you this summer prior to departure on the trip to Europe.

Charles Skeans
Vo-Ag Instructor

Agricultural & Industrial Bioproducts Sales, The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan 48640.

Some people don't know beans.

They don't know wheat or corn or cattle, either. Imagine. 197 million people counting on 3½ million others to provide them with food. That makes farming pretty important, doesn't it? We think so. And we're proud that our farm chemicals contribute to the success of farming.

DOW

Hogs in Confinement

THE PIG PEN of the past is not the pig pen of the future. Like most of agriculture, it is undergoing a change. One change receiving increased interest in recent years is raising hogs in confinement.

Is this the best system for you? Not necessarily. The ideal system for raising hogs could be different on most every farm. But if your future farm plans include raising hogs on a sizable scale, it is something to consider.

Confinement has come to mean raising hogs from farrowing to market inside a building or on a limited concrete area with open front structures. It is not for the hobbyist, or those raising one or two litters a year. The sizable investment requires volume production and peak use of facilities.

The confinement system of housing for swine has been used in Europe for many years. Only in the past ten years has it received much attention in this country, and the real concentration on the subject has been within the last four or five years. Today it is estimated that about 10 percent of Iowa's market hogs are produced under confinement. An Illinois survey shows 35 percent of that state's swine are raised in confinement, and 63 percent of the large-scale producers with more than 500 head per year are using a confinement system.

During the past six years, scientists at Iowa State University have been working with a confinement system for hogs in search for an ideal production system. While the results are not yet recommendations, their experience does offer some guidelines for anyone considering raising hogs in confinement.

For example, confinement does not guarantee a better profit. Primarily, its objective is to replace hand labor with equipment. However, with reduced labor, continuous instead of seasonal production, and gains in feed efficiency, profits should increase with the confinement system.

Studies show that temperatures encountered during a normal Iowa winter increased feed requirements 70 to 80 pounds for each 100 pounds of gain. With cold temperatures, too much feed goes to maintain body heat and not for weight gain. With feed making up two-thirds of the cost of pork production, it is no wonder men are looking to housing to control environment for more efficient production.

Confinement raising also frees pasture land for more cropping. In many areas, land is too valuable to be used for pasture. At the Iowa research center, the land required for swine production has been reduced about 50 percent.

Confinement production of pork is for the man who wants to manage rather than labor; it is for the man who is able to invest some money in facilities; and most important, for the man who has the skill to manage carefully a concentration of animals and the problems this can cause.

The problems with confinement housing are odor, disease control, waste disposal, and lack of exact knowledge and guidelines in many areas.

The System

The confinement system at Iowa State houses pigs from birth to finished hogs. At present, the breeding herd is maintained in permanent lots. The scientists rely on a "closed herd" system which

essentially means that all pigs are produced on the farm. There are no feeder pigs or replacement pigs introduced to the system.

Based on their present knowledge, the scientists say the only way to use purchased feeder pigs is to move the pigs through in groups, allowing the unit to go vacant after each group and thoroughly disinfect the building and equipment.

At Iowa State the sow is moved from the breeding pens to the farrowing house a few days before farrowing. They are cleaned to remove dirt and sprayed for lice and mange control. Then they are moved to the farrowing crates and left there until their pigs are weaned at about two or three weeks of age.

The Growing-Finishing Unit

In the growing-finishing unit, smaller pens have been found to be preferable. Originally, pens in the building were large enough for 65 animals. Today, they hold about 25 young pigs or 14 heavier ones.

The 50- by 120-foot clear span steel frame building contains 6,000 square feet—5,000 of which are devoted to space for 700 growing pigs. About four square feet are allotted for 30 to 110-pound animals and ten square feet for 110 to 200-pound pigs.

A constant trickle of water at one end of the pens keeps the manure liquid, which helps in disposal, and for some reason seems to keep the pigs happy. Almost all body elimination takes place in the watered area, where it can be flushed away twice a day. A floor feeding system is used, where feed is dumped onto the concrete floor, rather than using feeders. A center alley three feet wide extends the full length of the building which facilitates moving, handling, and inspection of the animals.

Two of the main problems in confinement production of swine are dust and odor. The scientists report that odor control is a lot more complex than it might appear. Odor is the evidence that a lot of organic compounds are in gaseous form throughout the unit.

Humidity control prevents excessive dust and condensation. It extends the life of the building and equipment but has no major influence on animal performance if temperature is controlled.

Air movement is the heart of climatic control, but not enough is known regarding minimum needs and optimum results.

Wastes

Large quantities of manure are produced by swine in confinement. It has been estimated that one hog is equal to three humans as far as waste treatment is concerned. Thus, the pork producer with a unit handling 700 pigs has a treatment problem equivalent to a town of more than 2,000 people.

In addition to quantity, the hog farmer has other problems. The manure is not of great value when compared with today's low-cost chemical fertilizers. Furthermore, with increased population, urban areas are moving closer to many farmers. Most likely, these new non-farmer neighbors will consider manure odor a nuisance which may cause the farmer some trouble.

One of the oldest methods of waste disposal, and still probably the most used, is spreading on the land. This system has its drawbacks, as most farmers know.

Some have tried lagoons with varying degrees of success. Properly designed and operated, it can provide waste disposal successfully, either with or without odor. This system was first used in this country as an inexpensive means of treating wastes from small municipalities.

Where lagoons are not heavily loaded and there is sufficient area to provide natural exposure to oxygen, the combination of sunlight and algae biologically reduce organic waste with virtually no odor. This is aerobic digestion.

Aerobic bacteria requires the presence of dissolved oxygen; the anaerobic bacteria can survive without it. Both types are usually present in waste material. The type which does the decomposition depends on the conditions of the lagoon. If oxygen is present, aerobic bacteria will decompose the wastes virtually without odor. If the lagoon is too heavily loaded, dissolved oxygen is used up, and anaerobic bacteria take over—but produce odor in the process.

One of the most recent developments is the oxidation ditch. Essentially, this is a ditch where waste materials can be circulated and air is mechanically introduced into the waste by means of a paddle wheel or similar device. This mixes oxygen into the waste and sets the stage to maintain the aerobic bacteria. This unit substitutes power injection of oxygen for larger surface area of aerobic lagoons.

Before deciding on a system of waste disposal, it is necessary that a hog producer thoroughly investigate the limitations and requirements of the system in his area.

Animal Health

Not all the answers are available regarding disease control. Because animals are concentrated in a confinement system, disease control is of serious concern. But scientists at Iowa State have been surprised at the improved health status the swine nutrition herd has reached over the past six years. While initial losses were heavy, today the unit handles about 1,300 pigs per year with a loss of less than one percent per month. Most of the losses today are due to abdominal ruptures and could be saved with isolation. The early losses five years ago were primarily due to systemic infections of injuries from tail biting and pneumonia.

Does raising hogs in confinement have a place in your future? This is a question that only you can answer. Your decision should come only after you have thoroughly investigated all aspects of the system and have acquired considerable experience in hog production.

One advantage of raising hogs in confinement is that it frees land for crop production. At the Iowa Swine Nutrition Research Station, the land required has been reduced about 50 percent. Red area shows land returned to crops.

Selecting a used Forage Harvester

A careful check can eliminate some machines you should not buy.

By Melvin Long

IF YOU NEED a forage harvester, but feel unable to justify the cost of a new one, you have probably already thought of trying to find a "good, used machine." The problem is in making certain of the "good." Some "bargains" can turn out to be very high priced in the long run.

If you check the items discussed here, you can improve the odds. They won't guarantee success, but they will eliminate many machines that you definitely should not buy.

If the harvester has its own engine, check the same items as on any stationary engine. Do the spark plugs have an oily deposit? If so, it's probably an "oil-burner." Crank the engine by hand to check the compression. If it seems weak, remove the spark plugs, squirt some engine oil into each cylinder, and reinsert the plugs. If this process restores the compression, it probably needs new piston rings. If the oil doesn't restore compression, it likely needs a valve grind. In either case, check locally on the cost of these items.

If the harvester is pto-driven, check for wear of the bearings in the hangers which support the drive shaft and the bearings or bushings in the universal joints of the shaft.

Open the main drive-gear case and inspect the gear teeth. If they are pitted and scored and the lubricant level is low, the previous owner probably did a poor job of maintenance. You may have some large repair bills in the future.

Most choppers use many roller drive chains. Check these for any signs of unusual wear. Chain rollers or link sides that are worn more on one side than on the other indicate that the sprockets have been out of line. In fact, they probably still are.

At the same time, carefully inspect the chain sprockets. Teeth worn on one side, or worn to a point on the face, indicate misalignment or improper tension.

Check all the shafts for free play in the bearings. Have someone turn the machine slowly by hand while you check each bearing. If any shaft has free play between it and the bearing, the bearing may be worn, the shaft worn, or both.

Inspect the slip clutches used to protect the machine against overload. If the two halves are rusted together, or if the matching surfaces are badly worn, they may also need replacement. In either case, check the rest of the chopper closely for signs of damage caused by overloading.

If the chopper has a sickle-bar cutter head, check same items as on a mowing machine—ledger plates, guards, hold-downs, knife sections, and pitman bearings.

In the case of a corn head, check the gathering chains for worn sprockets, links, or sprocket bearings.

If the machine has both a corn head and a forage head, can the units be changed readily? Or, if it has only one head, can you still buy the other unit new if you need it?

Check the tires and wheels. Tread will probably be good unless the chopper is very old or has been transported excessively on the highway. However, check the sidewalls for cracks. These are caused by buckling from the lack of air pressure. These buckles may have caused internal breaks which lead to frequent tire failure. Also look for large cuts in the sidewalls caused by brush or trash. If repaired soon after they occur, these generally do little damage. However, if allowed to continue, the cuts collect dirt and moisture and cause separation of the fabric plies on each side of the cut.

While checking the tires, jack up the axle and shake the wheels. Excess looseness may indicate only the need for bearing adjustment, or it may mean that the bearings are worn out. It's a good idea to open the hub and take a look.

If you are purchasing the chopper from a reputable dealer, he will usually be willing to allow you to try the machine before buying it. When doing this, run the machine up to speed, with no forward motion and with it empty. Any lack of balance in the cutter fly-wheel shows up as a heavy pounding sound or as excessive vibration. Attempt to determine the cause of the imbalance. It may be due to worn shaft bearings, a bent shaft, improper knives, loose knife mountings, or a variety of other causes. Some of these are expensive to repair; others can be fixed inexpensively.

While running the machine in the field, notice the overall rigidity of the frame. If it seems to be "loose all over," it has probably been used severely. This looseness makes it difficult to keep all the rotating parts in good alignment.

After inspecting and field-testing the machine, investigate the probable cost of repairing the defects that you've noted. Some of the repairs may be so expensive that the chopper is a poor bargain, even as a gift. Others may require only modest repair jobs.

Is there a local dealer that has an adequate stock of repairs for this make and model machine? Any machine is going to need some repairs in the future. If none are available locally, be prepared for a long wait for vitally needed parts.

Finally, remember that no used machine is going to be "good as new." If it were, you would have to pay "new" price. In return for the lower purchase price, you must accept some measure of "calculated risk." However, thorough inspection and investigation before purchase will reduce this risk to the minimum.

Riding the trail let Future Farmers relive the adventures of the pony express.

Riding the Pony Express Trail

By Paul Rupp

ON MAY 31, members of the Grantsville and the Tooele Chapters in Utah embarked on an adventure which was to give us a taste of what the "Old West" was really like. The 45 members and 8 adults in our party made a three-day trail ride along the old Pony Express Route in western Utah—crossing the desert, climbing mountains, and wending our way through the renegade Indian country of the past.

This marked the first time the trail had been ridden on horseback since the brief life of the pony express ended in October, 1861.

We camped the first night at the Deep Creek Station with preparations ready to begin the first leg of our 140-mile ride early the next morning. On the first day, we passed through the Burnout, Round, Willow Springs, and Boyd Stations. Before setting up our camp that night at Fish Springs, we had traveled 60 miles—quite a feat for a bunch of greenlings like us. After taking care of our horses and camp chores, we went swimming in a warm mineral spring. What a soothing remedy for those who were saddle-sore, and that included everyone.

We left Fish Springs the next morning heading east and passed the Black Rock, Dugway, and Riverbed Stations. This was the most eventful day of our journey. Before reaching our Simpson Springs campsite that night, we had ridden through a rainstorm, killed eight rattlesnakes, found numerous arrowheads and Indian relics, and had seen antelope, deer, and other wildlife along the trail. Our appetites seemed to get bigger every mile we traveled, and we were all eager to gather around the fire for our "Dutch Oven" dinner of chicken, potatoes, carrots, and all the trimmings. Even mom's home cooking could never beat that.

The third and final day we rode hard where the trail permitted to cover the last 30 miles of the trip. We rested our horses only when they began to sweat. One such stop was at Lookout Pass. Horace Rockwell and his wife, Libby, had once operated this Lookout Station. We found a small rock cemetery where they had buried three travelers and four dogs which they had prized very highly. The names of the people are unknown, but the names of the dogs are there.

By 3:30 on the afternoon of June 3, we had reached our final destination and the end of the trail. As each member dismounted and unsaddled his horse, he realized that he had met the challenge an outing like this offers and at the same time had experienced an educationally filled adventure.

Future Farmers had an opportunity to learn a lot of the "Old West" history.

Markers along the way told the group where the stations were once located. This one was called "Round Station."

Present-day trail riders do not have to worry about an Indian attack, but at times the countryside was rugged.

Conservation with ACTION

By Gordon S. Smith

Photo by USDA—Soil Conservation Service

This vocational agriculture class is learning how to spray-kill unwanted trees and shrubs on their 130 acres.

TURNING A LOW-GRADE woodland into a useful conservation area is a continuing project for Future Farmers at Bradford Academy, Bradford, Vermont. Each year students cut, prune, plant, and weed their school-owned woodland as part of their "learn-by-doing" conservation study in vocational agriculture. The results include a community recreation area, lumber for school work, and a lasting student interest in woodland and wildlife conservation.

The unusual woodland project started two decades ago when a civic-minded Bradford citizen donated 65 woodland acres to the Bradford Academy. The site, known as Mt. Tug, was located on a hillside above the town with a view of the Connecticut River valley below. The school board gave the job of developing their new property to Mr. J.

Mike Dannehy, SCS technician, at left, and Arthur Peters, vo-ag instructor, study conservation plans for the area.

Above: The wildlife area has many uses and frequently serves as an outdoor classroom where on-site plant materials are used. Top right: Improving roads built through the area. Bottom right: This small pond used for nature study and recreation is one of the main attractions.

Arthur Peters, vocational agriculture instructor and FFA advisor.

Looking back on the start of the project, Mr. Peters recalls, "The woodland was exactly what we needed for our vo-ag classes. It gave students a chance to learn the relationship of natural resources by working with them instead of reading about them in the classroom."

Mr. Peters realized he had been assigned quite a job when he first looked at the woodland site. A large part of the timber had been blown down in recent hurricanes. It would need to be cut and cleared away before any improvements could be started.

Looking for added technical advice, Mr. Peters asked the school to become a cooperator with the local White River Soil and Water Conservation District. Being a cooperator enabled Peters to enlist the help of USDA Soil Conservation Service technicians working in his Orange County area.

A soil survey, provided by the SCS office, gave Mr. Peters the basic information he needed to plan woodland and wildlife improvements, picnic areas, and a proposed pond. With a long-range plan outlined, Mr. Peters and his students started working in the wooded area.

As years passed, each vo-ag class left its mark of improvement on Mt. Tug. Future Farmers cleared away the old fallen timber, weeded out poor tree growth, and planted new seedlings and wildlife shrubs.

Making the area more accessible, Mr. Peters and the vo-ag woodsmen began their own road-building program. Using a White River Soil and Water Conservation District bulldozer, rented at a special price, they carved three miles of new roads—some on the contour—through the woods. Branching off from the new roads, they added a mile of nature trails and planted a variety of wildlife shrubs along the paths. These trails are now being used extensively by local grade school classes and scout troops.

With improved woodland management came the job of harvesting timber. At first, production was barely enough to keep the school's workshop supplied. In recent years, the annual cutting has averaged 3,000 board feet. By stockpiling some of this timber, the ag department was able to provide 45,000 board feet of lumber needed to construct a new 40- by 100-foot classroom and shop for the vo-ag classes. Furnishing this lumber cut school construction costs from an estimated $15.00 to $5.45 a square foot.

In 1962, 65 adjoining acres were given to the school, bringing the present woodland area to 130 acres.

A quarter-acre pond, designed by SCS technicians, proved to be one of the most interesting Mt. Tug conservation projects.

"The pond project had several real benefits," says Mr. Peters. "Working with SCS technicians, the students gained some basic know-how in locating a good pond site and designing the structure. The older Future Farmers got some experience in operating a bulldozer while the pond was being built. Later, with the pond finished, students learned the importance of seeding and fertilizing the reshaped land and maintaining the pond."

The school's biology and science classes use the pond for their research work. During summer months, the students also get a chance to swim and fish in the pond.

The area around the pond is being developed as a picnic site with tables made of local lumber by the vo-ag classes. A larger picnic area, nearby, includes several stone fireplaces for public use. Both areas are reported to have heavy public use during the summer.

Broadening the types of conservation work, Mr. Peters had his students install 600 feet of tile drainage to relieve a wetland condition. Open ditches were also dug along 200 feet of new roadway to help control water runoff.

The Mt. Tug vo-ag work hasn't gone unnoticed. Recently the White River Soil and Water Conservation District honored the group effort with its annual beautification award for the seeding and landscaping improvements at the entrance of the Mt. Tug area. Arthur Peters also won a state Federated Wildlife Association award for his outstanding work with Bradford vo-ag classes over the years.

Though much has been accomplished at Mt. Tug, Arthur Peters says there is still a big job ahead. More nature trails need to be built. Tree planting, pruning, and harvesting is a continuing job. Wildlife food plots and the picnic areas need improving. A baseball diamond and a nursery for trees and shrubs are scheduled to be started in the near future.

Bradford folks say they are the real benefactors of the school's Mt. Tug project. They are gaining an excellent community recreation area. But even more important, their vo-ag graduates seem destined to make important contributions in the field of natural resource development because Arthur Peters taught them "conservation with action."

YOUR DAD IS a smart fellow. Years of living have taught him much, including how to differentiate between the good and the bad, the true and the false. Shrewdness and knowledge come with time. Observation and profiting from his mistakes, and those of others, have helped him to keep his life running on an even keel. This wisdom would be of great value to you.

The chances are, however, that Dad is just a bit hesitant to offer you much advice. He is probably waiting to be asked. If you get into trouble of some kind, he will always go to bat for you and try to set you straight in your thinking so the same error will not occur again. He probably gives you tips and suggestions from time to time. But the father-son relationship should go much deeper than this.

Untold thousands of young men grow up without ever really knowing their fathers. Although they sleep under the same roof and eat at the same table for years, the two are not actually well acquainted. It is regrettable for both miss out on a lot.

How about you? Are you and your dad good friends and on good terms? Do you do things together? Do you take Dad into your confidence when something troubles you? Do you talk with him about the farm and its problems? If you don't, you are both being cheated.

Dad was once young and probably very much like you. He had many of the dreams, aspirations, doubts, and perplexities that you do. Perhaps his father helped him through his difficulties. All males, regardless of age, are made alike. To a large extent they have the same emotions, desires, and ambitions.

You will be wise to have many pals of your own age and spend the bulk of your free time with them. This is the way it should be. But once in awhile why not ask Dad to participate in your pleasures? Ask him to go fishing or hunting with you. You will find him a good companion, and how he will enjoy accompanying you! Mixing with young people helps to keep adults young. Your dad probably has many trying days on the farm.

Never fear that Dad will monopolize your time or that of your chums. He is far too smart for that, knowing as he does that you will want to make most of your outings and other outdoor activities "all youth" affairs. But occasionally he would thoroughly enjoy joining you, whether just the two of you participate or there are many.

Do you gripe and complain when Dad refuses to grant one of your requests? You shouldn't. He would probably rather say yes than no. But you may be sure that when he declines your requests he has a perfectly good reason. Accept his decisions gracefully without grousing. In the main he is pretty good to you, isn't he?

When Dad says he cannot afford to buy you this or that, he really means it. Maybe farm prices haven't been too good lately. Perhaps he has important household obligations to meet. You may be sure that when he sees his way clear he will grant your request if he considers it wise. Chances are he will even sacrifice his own desires in order to gratify yours. Fathers are like that where their children are concerned. They put their family's wishes first.

In all phases of life there are many angles to be considered. You will understand all this yourself some day and realize your dad exercised wisdom and good judgment most of the time. Teasing Dad for things you want will make him feel bad.

Your dad thinks more of his family than of any other group of people. The members of the family are closest to his heart. He wants to provide well for them and give them everything he can afford. He willingly accepts that obligation. But few dads are made of money. Most of the time they have to be careful of their expenditures for costs are astronomically high these days. Luxuries must come after necessities are paid for.

Why not sit down and talk confidentially with Dad once or twice a week at least—just man to man? You will find him warm and responsive. He will thoroughly appreciate such talks for he is very fond of you. He wants you to live decently, reach your goals, and be happy. Very likely he will tell you about his own boyhood and how he faced and overcame obstacles similar to yours. You probably have problems, because nearly all boys do. Dad will enjoy helping you solve them.

Are you one of those guys who regard Dad as something of an old fuddy-duddy just because his ideas do not always coincide with yours? Don't fall for a trap like that. To a large extent this is due to their immaturity—the fact that they have lived fewer years than adults. It is normal.

Believe in your dad and accept his decisions in the knowledge that they are just and fair. Use judgment and common sense. And get thoroughly acquainted with him. You will find him a fellow well worth knowing intimately. Dad isn't just the man who pays the bills, often comes in tired, and gets out of sorts at times. He is much more than that. He is a swell guy who should be thoroughly appreciated. He has faults, of course, because everybody does and he is only human; but he is really the salt of the earth. So why not give him all the breaks he so richly deserves? Looking back when you are older, you will be glad you did.

Editor's Note: This always-important topic was first covered in an article in the April-May, 1961, issue of the Magazine. It was revised slightly for our current readers.

By Henry H. Graham

Don't fall into thinking that Dad is out of it. Know your dad. Find out how much alike you are.

Do You Know Your Dad?

A Chain ReACTION

A program designed to accomplish FFA officer training at all levels.

By Wallace Vog

LEADERSHIP TRAINING is a significant part of the FFA program at the national, state, and local levels. The Future Farmers of America was originally established to provide youth with participating experiences which would prepare them for their adult role in agriculture. FFA continues to benefit from the continued emphasis on leadership training.

The six national FFA officers are given intensive leadership training soon after they are elected. Although they are qualified leaders, they need and want to be prepared for the specific tasks they face during their term of office. From this specific training program filters the essence of developmental and learning situations which directly affects all 450,000 Future Farmers.

Each year since 1965, regional and subregional leadership training workshops have been conducted for state officers. Usually two or more of the national officers will participate in these workshops. The basic aim is to provide state officers with the necessary tools and knowledge to impart better leadership among the local chapter officers in their state.

Seven such workshops have been scheduled in 1968. The Central region will hold one session in Kansas City, July 10-12. Two Southern subregional workshops are to be held; one in LeCompte, Louisiana, July 1-3, and one in Atlanta, Georgia, July 29-31. The two Pacific subregional workshops will be in August in Phoenix, Arizona, and in Idaho. A North Atlantic session will be held in New Hampshire on July 1 through August 2. The workshop for the Mid-Atlantic area was held in Washington, D.C., on January 26-28.

The workshops provide state officers with an opportunity to develop better understanding of the national program of vocational education in agriculture and of the relationship of the national FFA organization to the overall program.

Special effort is made to inspire state officers to do a more effective job as officers. They are encouraged to exchange ideas and information pertaining to successful activities and practices that assist state associations in developing and maintaining strong programs of FFA. The sessions allow an opportunity for state officers to meet and work with officers from other states.

Activities designed specifically for leadership training are used at the workshops which require participation by the officers. Officers who attend such a workshop develop a broader knowledge of the FFA and a more positive attitude toward their own abilities. Inspiration from working with national officers as well as from the flag raising ceremony and vespers programs have become significant by-products of the workshops.

The typical workshop begins with an evening vespers service. National officers or state officers give sermonettes. These services are followed by the FFA opening ceremony; then a two minute report by each state association concerning leadership activities conducted in

(Continued on Page 49)

ASK ABOUT OUR WORTH-MORE FEATURES

656 TRACTOR WITH 27 BALER

444 TRACTOR WITH 230 MOWER

656 TRACTOR WITH NO. 16 RAKE

Proven hay tools for fast, sure, gentle handling

Pick an International baler—for more capacity, more reliability per dollar. From pickup to bale chamber, hay is power-fed in a smooth, gentle flow. No dead spots. No harsh leaf-shredding action. And the knotters tie a double-bow type knot with up to 17% greater breaking strength. The 37 and 47 balers are available in twine or wire tie models. The 27 is a twine tie baler, priced for the family farm.

Pick the International 230 mounted mower, or the 200 semi-mounted—the only pitman mowers that isolate vibration and put it to work at the cutter bar. Exclusive swinging rubber-mounted pendulum ends destructive frame and hitch vibration. Instead, vibration is routed to the cutter bar to improve shearing and knife clearing at speeds to 7 mph.

Pick the International No. 16 rake – with adjustable rake angle to form any kind of better-ventilated windrow. Three-tooth grouping lets you windrow both hay and beans with the same 8½-foot basket. Short wheelbase keeps the No. 16 rake sweeping clean even in low spots.

See your dealer. Ask him about the many worth-more features of leaf-saving International hay tools. His IHCC financing can take care of the money problems.

First to serve the farmer

International is a registered trademark of International Harvester Company, Chicago 60611

Photo by Ken Honeycutt

Felix Martinez, left, and Ted Martinez, right, with chile "ristras" sun curing.

Hot Stuff

By Pat McCalment

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE students at Santa Cruz, New Mexico, are required to have one animal and one crop enterprise. Nine out of ten times the crop enterprise is chile.

It is easy to understand the reason why they make this choice. Chile (also spelled chili) is the best money-maker for FFA members at the Santa Cruz Chapter. The size of the chile projects range anywhere from one up to five acres. A typical one-acre plot of chile will net an FFA member around $500.

The production of chile is part of the Spanish American heritage in New Mexico. As far back as people can remember chile has always been part of the meal in the Southwest, particularly in New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

The present chile varieties are perhaps descendant from the original hot chile produced by the Aztecs of Mexico. History books tell us that hot chile powder was used by the Aztec defenders against the Spanish conquistadores in the battle for Mexico City. The Aztec Indians, using hot chile powder in smudge pots, created a choking hot cloud that played havoc with the Spanish infantry and war horses.

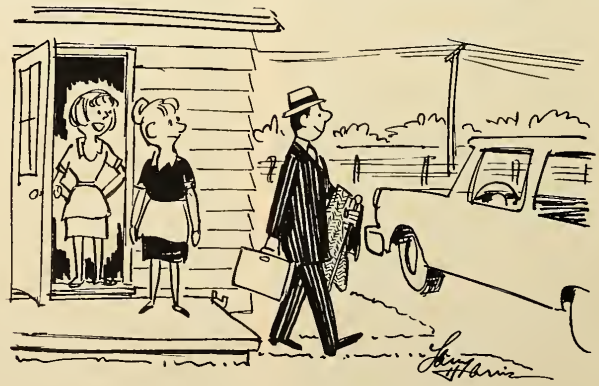
Chile culture is no different than raising most vegetable crops. A good productive loam soil is the first requisite. Proper seedbed preparation followed by proper planting will bring a good germination of chile plant seedlings. The seed is planted in raised beds and cultivated and irrigated as needed. Too much water will destroy the taste and bring on fungus diseases which can ruin the entire crop.

The first firm crop of pods is marketed as green peppers. Succeeding pod crops are harvested green until the end of August. After the first of September, the pods are left to ripen on the plants and are harvested red. After harvest, the red pods are strung by threes on white cotton string. The strung pods are in turn braided into columns on a ten-foot piece of twine, which are then called "ristras." These ristras are hung under the eaves of the houses to sun cure until dry. This gives a beautiful dash of red to the landscape in the fall.

The dry chile pods are prepared by running them through a blender or grinder. This chile paste or powder is then made into a soup to serve over beans, meat, or any food that needs a lift. There is a saying in New Mexico that "chile makes anybody a good cook." Green chile pods are roasted, peeled, and seasoned with salt and chopped garlic. The green chile is served with any food, especially with the all-American breakfast, bacon and eggs.

The Chimayo area in northern New Mexico boasts of producing the best chile in the Southwest. The old native variety is still the most popular one among Spanish people. It has a peculiar quality and aroma that has been lost in new varieties developed by the experiment stations.

Equally distinct is the fact that chile production in the Chimayo area is a tradition and a way of life for many families. Among the most successful are the Martinez families, who take great pride in the art. Three generations of the same family may live side by side, working their land and living as they have for many years.



"He says the best way to get a loan from a bank is to look like you don't need one."

Don't be surprised to see the Shell brand on everything...

from swine wormers

ATGARD® (dichlorvos) Swine Wormer is the most advanced pig wormer available. Its unique effectiveness stems from slow, steady release of dichlorvos as ATGARD pellets pass through a pig. Easy to use. Easy on pigs. Controls all three major gastrointestinal worm problems—not just 1 or 2. Also gets the fourth-stage larvae.

to weed killers

Planavin® Herbicide for cotton and soybeans proved an immediate success its first year on the market. Control of most annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds was outstanding, in spite of weather. No other preemergence herbicide adapts to so many different application methods and management practices. Another plus: no need for immediate incorporation.

Shell scientists are probing every area where pests threaten agriculture. Internal and external pests of animals. Pests that strangle and compete with crops. Pests that work below the soil surface, as well as those above.

As a result, the list of Shell branded products grows each year. Promising experiments turn into new and better farm chemicals—products researched to overcome problems, to work with the environment, and to widen the profit margin for farmers.

Azodrin® Insecticide • Bidrin® Insecticide • D-D® Soil Fumigant • Nemagon® Soil Fumigant • Vapona® Insecticide • Ciodrin® Insecticide • Gardona® Insecticide • Cio-Vap® Insecticide • Planavin® Herbicide • ATGARD® Swine Wormer • Phosdrin® Insecticide • Task® (dichlorvos) dog anthelmintic • No-Pest® Insecticide Strip.

For complete information on any of the Shell products for agriculture write Shell Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 110 West 51st Street, New York, New York 10020.

SHELL

THE CHAPTER SCOOP

news, notes, and nonsense from everywhere

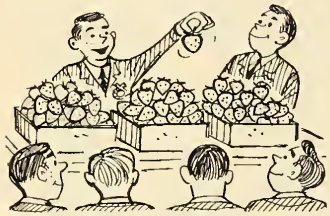
by Jack Bitzer

First ten freshmen to recite FFA Creed get an FFA T-shirt at *River View,* Ohio, Chapter.

N-N-N

Annual *Howe,* Texas, project show is held in downtown street. Members compete like a regular show. Chamber of Commerce awards ribbons.

N-N-N



Greg Alvarez and **David Scott** won the production division title of Florida demonstration contest at state convention. From *Bradford* Chapter at Starke. Demonstration—"Strawberry Production."

N-N-N

Joe Martinez, California FFA president, has gotten clubs in his home town to sponsor him on the National FFA Study Tour of Europe in June.

N-N-N

A yield of 3,476.4 pounds won the FFA division of the West Virginia Youth Tobacco Show and Sale for **William Riddle** of Hannan.

N-N-N

Remington, Indiana, members held annual sweetheart contest. Vice President **Keith Leman** says all contestants deserved to win.

N-N-N

Thought of another public relations idea. Use FFA cups for coffee in concession stands at ball games.

N-N-N

Paul McTighe, *St. Peter,* Minnesota, reports that chapter members wrote Christmas letters to former members in the Armed Forces.

N-N-N

Henry, Illinois, Chapter defeated *Sparland,* Illinois, in basketball—both games.

N-N-N

The *Washington Central,* Georgia, FFA Chapter conducted an auto-tag fund drive to build up their chapter treasury. **Willie C. Bolton** is president of this 106-member FFA chapter.

N-N-N

Cheasaning, Michigan, FFA elected **Bill Kaufmann** committee coordinating chairman.

Canton, South Dakota, FFA keeps members' parents informed. Brief copy of minutes of meetings mailed to parents.

N-N-N

Max Page was best showman in *Woodruff,* South Carolina, hog show. 25th anniversary of Rotary-FFA co-op event.

N-N-N

Washington, Missouri, FFA participated in National Education Week parade.

N-N-N

Entire school body was on hand when *Big Sandy,* Montana, FFA presented a new flagpole to their school. Then all attended assembly about Americanism.

N-N-N

In the 12-year history of *Scituate,* Rhode Island, Chapter, they've won 5 Gold, 5 Silver, and 1 Bronze National Chapter Award medals.

N-N-N

Carlsbad, New Mexico, considered their chapter banquet a success. Covered dish supper for 180 people—mostly parents and members.

N-N-N

Ground instead of whole. That's the way the *McClusky,* North Dakota, Chapter decided was most profitable way to market hogs. Chapter's hogs from gilt chain are butchered and sold as sausage at 85 cents a pound.

N-N-N

Samuel Williams, *Sumter County,* Georgia, FFA, won the okra growing contest sponsored by area firm. Harvested 12,352 pounds of fancy okra from one acre.

N-N-N

Winner of Vermont's FFA entertainment contest was *Thetford* Chapter. Members of group were **Earl Adams, Barry Barker,** and **Steven Osgood.**

N-N-N

Guthrie Center, Iowa, holds an annual watermelon feed for their new Greenhands.

N-N-N

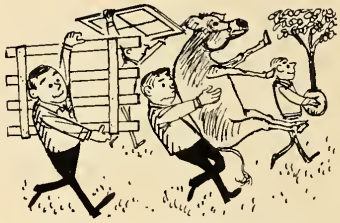
Buckley, Washington, FFA picked up 4 tons of windfall apples. Sold $200 worth of cider.

Posey Jones was the very first member of the *Chatham,* Virginia, FFA to receive American Farmer Degree.

N-N-N

Interesting note: Home address of Oregon state FFA president, **Barry Fujishin,** is Homedale, Idaho.

N-N-N



Washington, Arizona, Chapter walked away with everything at the Herschede Hereford Ranch field day. Won a heifer. Teacher got a plaque. **Ken Dotterer** had high score.

N-N-N

"Strive for State in '68"—motto of *Gainesville,* Florida, FFA'ers.

N-N-N

Six members of the *Walton,* New York, FFA won state proficiency awards at state convention.

N-N-N

Former member of *Cochranton,* Pennsylvania, FFA appeared in December picture of 1968 FFA Calendar.

N-N-N

Part of annual grain show sponsored by *Riley,* Kansas, Chapter: frog jumping contest, turtle race, and greased pig catch for kiddies.

N-N-N

Tony Graham, a freshman member of *Alex,* Oklahoma, FFA, elected junior director of Grady County Swine Association. His dad was elected vice president.

N-N-N

Gladbrook, Iowa, FFA'ers plan to make and sell 40 gallons of ice cream. Wonder what flavors they have.

N-N-N

Chapter banquet tradition at *Grenada,* Mississippi, is meal of Brunswick stew.

N-N-N

Phil Campbell, Alabama, FFA Chapter string band put on a musical show with proceeds going to March of Dimes. Charged 15¢ to grade schoolers; 25¢ to high schoolers. Contributed over $100.

N-N-N

Can't get news to grow without starter from you. So scoop that N-N-N from your chapter to us right away.

Bama's Busy Mr. Four-Forty.

David Adkins might just be the University of Alabama's first All-American trackman. He holds two indoor records for the 440-yard dash and the national USTFF outdoor record for the 440 hurdles. And his sights are on the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City.

Right now he's getting his bachelor's degree in Business Administration. And earning a commission as an Army officer. He plans a tour in the Active Army before entering Law School.

He has time for Army ROTC because he knows that leadership training and experience as an Army officer are always assets. Whatever event you compete in.

Going to college? Take ROTC. For something you can always use. Even after your running days are over.

Your future, your decision... choose Army ROTC.

Army ROTC
Box 1G
Mt. Vernon, New York 10559

NFF 4-68

I want to know more about Army ROTC.
Send me your free brochure.

Name_____ Age_____

Address_____

City_____

State_____ Zip_____

Don't overlook

Jobs on the Farm

By James M. Shoup

THE DESCRIPTION of a job order, at right, is just one example of employment available for young men with training in agriculture and a desire to build a career on the farm.

The former manager, a young college graduate, left to take a position as manager of an 800-head, 800-acre feeder cattle business.

We worked on this order for several weeks, making contacts with other offices in the state and explaining the operation to all possible qualified applicants. It is a good job, but was exceedingly difficult to fill because of the scarcity of interested vocational agricultural graduates.

In another case earlier this year, retirement forced an efficient, well-known farmer into selling his entire business to his son, Joe, a soft drink executive. Joe was interested in finding a young man who would form a partnership; splitting cattle, machinery, income, and expense on a fifty-fifty basis. In addition, Joe would pay his partner $400 per month in wages to manage and keep the dairy operation profitable.

Again opportunity was calling for a young man who wanted to farm but could not afford the investment required for a modern and efficient business needed to maintain a comfortable living today.

Agribusiness is offering opportunities as never before to the FFA member interested in remaining in agriculture but off the land. However, it should not be overlooked that there are still good jobs available for FFA members wanting to remain on the land as dedicated and badly needed farmers.

Last summer I received a job order for an assistant manager of a fruit farm. He was to have control of all labor and be in charge of marketing the product. An applicant in possession of a B. A. Degree in horticulture would receive $7,200 per year, plus a house and extras as a starting rate. It is not uncommon to see farms offering $100 per week, a modern house, paid utilities, vacation, and free family health insurance to deserving young men.

JOB ORDER

I. EMPLOYER INFORMATION:
John B. Anybody, Route 1, Everywhere, U.S.A.

II. WORKERS NEEDED:
One (1) worker with experience in operoting a modern beef operation, energetic, and dedicated to the beef industry. College degree always helpful, but not necessary. FFA and young farmer experience beneficial.

III. JOB SPECIFICATIONS:
Worker to have complete managerial control of 550-acre farm—350 tillable acres, mostly corn, hay, and pasture. To care for 200 head of registered Santa Gertrudis cattle. May feed some in feedlot, show cattle at livestock shows, keep records. Good job references desirable.

IV. WAGE:
$8,000.00 per year with modern three-bedroom house provided. Other extras, including free beef and garden spot, to be discussed at time of interview.

All jobs aren't that good but, for the dedicated young man with FFA experience, the doors unlock to all types of opportunities.

It is true that farms still demand longer hours than most industries. However, there are also advantages. You do not have to drive a long distance to and from work; you are home for three hot meals most every day; and you enjoy the unpolluted country air—just to name a few. Some may find it even exciting to make a larger wage and commute to work but, for those of you who would rather remain on the farm, there is and always will be opportunities as employees, managers, partners, and eventually owners of a modern farm business.

How do you find these opportunities? Contact your local farm labor representative or vo-ag teacher for assistance in locating or developing farm employment suitable to your education, experience, and liking. You will have to look for it, but you may find just what you want.

About the Author

Mr. James M. Shoup served as vice president of the Michigan FFA Association in 1962-63 and received the American Farmer Degree in 1963. He attended Michigan State University, and presently is a farm labor representative for the Michigan Employment Security Commission of the Michigan Department of Labor.

His letter to the Editor contained this unsolicited comment about the FFA: "Four years have passed since my membership terminated as an active FFA member. Regardless of time, I shall never forget the enjoyment of those thrilling years in the FFA organization. The meeting of new friends during the state and national conventions, the honor and responsibilities as a state officer, and the hard work necessary to achieve the coveted Gold Key of an American Farmer are all memories now, but they shall play an integral part in whatever I accomplish in the future."

What kind of research stands behind every Geigy product?

Behind every Geigy product is research that's more than just a search for new chemicals. Research at Geigy is dedicated to the development of dependable chemicals that definitely satisfy the specific needs of ever-changing farm practices.

New compounds which look promising in laboratory and greenhouse experiments undergo further screening at Geigy Research Farms in New York, Florida, Mississippi, Iowa, and California.

When a new compound's effectiveness is verified in these field plot trials it is released to agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and other testing agencies for their scrutiny and evaluation.

But, you know how farmers are. Despite all this rigid pre-testing, they want proof that a product works for them on their farm.

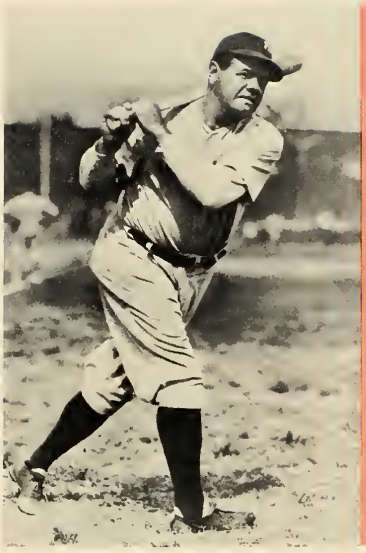
That's why we also make continual on-farm checks. For instance, Geigy made 11,935 tests over 4 years to check yields in corn treated with Atrazine herbicide.

We invest in this kind of research because we know we must be sure Geigy products do exactly what we say they'll do.

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, Ardsley, New York 10502.

Geigy

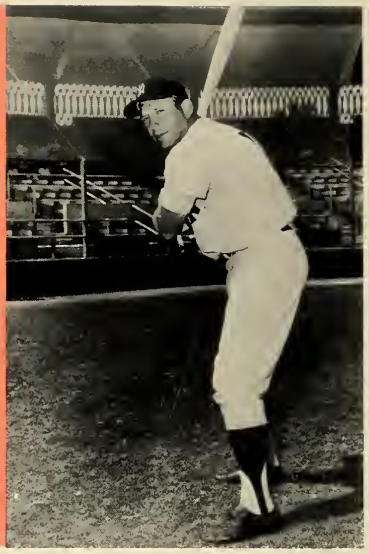
CREATORS OF CHEMICALS FOR MODERN AGRICULTURE



Babe Ruth

THE LEGEND OF THE HOME RUN

By Raymond Schuessler



Mickey Mantle

THE POWER TO slug a baseball farther than anyone else is admired and respected in America. In any neighborhood, the boy who hits the longest ball gets the prettiest girl, the best seat in the movie, and the biggest banana split. When he grows up, he keeps on collecting the cream in big league pay checks.

Since the days of Babe Ruth, mightest slugger of them all, the long ball has become legend. Out of all the legends of mighty homers are culled these feats which contain some verification.

Mickey Mantle's historic 565-foot home run out of Washington Stadium was not the only measured homer. In 1922, Babe Ruth poled one to center that cleared a 30-foot fence at the 457-foot mark. Sportswriters raced around with measuring tape and, after complex computations, estimated the blow at anywhere from 520 to 100,000 feet.

Historians speak of Ruth's wallop at Tampa, Florida, during the twenties as the longest home run ever hit. It was estimated at over 600 feet.

One home run that was definitely measured from the bat of the mighty Sultan of Swat was hit at Detroit in 1926. Ruth hit this one off southpaw Bert Cole into the left center field seats. A Detroit sportswriter, H. G. Salsinger, measured the blow and composed an affidavit saying it measured 602 feet.

Ernie Lombardi once hit a 30-mile home run! In the Cincinnati ballpark, he hit one over the 387-foot mark, and it landed in a truck which was taken 30 miles out of town.

Ted Williams' longest measured blast came as a rookie in 1939 when he teed off on a three-and-nothing pitch by Bob Harris and sent it winging 527 feet into right field at Detroit.

The National League's longest blow was probably the one Ralph Kiner blasted over Forbes Field in Pittsburgh in 1950 against Cincinnati. The ball rebounded off the Pipes of Pan statue, 550 feet from home plate.

Joe Jackson of the White Sox in a game against the Yankees is remembered for his tremendous smash over the polo grounds' flagpole on the right field roof. If Jackson had continued his career instead of being banished for his part in the Black Sox Scandal, he might have established unbeatable records. Ty Cobb said Jackson was the greatest power hitter that ever lived, but he hit his balls on line instead of lofting them like Ruth.

"Decisions, decisions!"

Both Hank Greenberg and Jimmy Foxx hit some tremendous shots during their brilliant careers. They both reached the roof of Chicago's Comiskey Park, a distance of some 500 feet. Foxx, incidentally, in the year he hit 58 homers, had three of his long blows hit a wire over the fence, the ball rebounding back onto the playing field. Without the wire, he might have hit 61.

Dixie Walker once caught his own home run. This believe-it-or-not experience happened when he hit a homer and the ball stuck in a wire netting above the outfield fence. When he took his place in the outfield, he shook the ball loose and caught it.

To modern day fans, the name of Rip Collins may not carry as much authority as Mickey Mantle or Roger Maris. But Rip was a mightly slugger in his day. He hit 35 home runs in 1935 for the Cardinals, and he hit the right field screen in Sportsman's Park, by actual count, 35 times. Now the screen is down. Without that screen Collins would have hit 70 home runs!

Old timers think Babe Ruth would have hit more than 60 home runs a year in modern baseball. George Hildebrand, a former American League umpire, says he would have hit 100 a year. Hildebrand recalls that during Ruth's days a ball that sailed out of the park fair, but then curved foul while he could still see it, had to be called foul. Under today's rule (1931) that ball would be called fair. "And Babe hit plenty of those we called foul," he added.

Another point to consider is today's

(Continued on Page 53)

Your Future in Agriculture

Agriculture is constantly changing. To reap the benefits made possible by these changes, it is necessary to first recognize and understand them.

By Robert W. Long

ALTHOUGH THE modern farmer faces problems his grandfather never dreamed of, today's young agriculturalist also looks upon a future budding with diverse opportunities.

Like every other aspect of the contemporary business world, agriculture finds itself in a constantly changing environment. To reap the benefits made possible by these changes, it is necessary to first recognize and understand them.

The family farm of the past is not the farm of the future.

The days when a man could simply buy a parcel of land, roll up his sleeves, and go to work are gone. Indeed, the coming years will see a continuing shift from an emphasis on labor to an emphasis on capital in U.S. agriculture. There will also be a decrease in the number of individually-owned farms.

Why is it becoming more difficult for a young man to acquire his own farm?

In two words, the answer is *high costs.*

Most of the prime farming land in America has been in production for years. When a young man inquires about buying a going concern, he usually finds that the land is priced at a high multiple of potential earnings. Often the owner has already included in his asking price the prospective increase in value from an anticipated future use such as residential development.

Another aspect of these high costs is the "cost-price squeeze" that is becoming ever tighter for many farmers. Put most simply, the cost-price squeeze means farm expenses have been rising at a faster rate than farm income.

These expenses include the purchase of modern equipment, increased taxes, and higher costs for supplies, labor, and farm services. But while expenses have been increasing every year, the level of the farm commodity price index has remained almost unchanged. The overall result is an ever-narrowing margin of profit.

In short, there have been few times in our history offering a greater challenge to become a successful farming entrepreneur. A single tomato harvester, for instance, requires a capital investment of $25,000—and this is greater than the average total investment on a farm just 25 years ago, when the total investment was $16,000.

The average investment per farm in America today is about $60,000. This is expected to reach $123,000 (in terms of constant 1965 dollars) by 1980.

These capital requirements, along with innovations in machinery and chemicals that operate most efficiently on large tracts of land, dictate that tomorrow's farm must be a commercial enterprise growing crops for a sophisticated market.

Today's young farmer, then, might do well to modify his concepts of his future in agriculture in the light of this fact:

Individual farm ownership will continue to give way to farm ownership in the form of a stock corporation, joint venture, partnership, cooperative, or various combinations of these.

Even so, a number of young farmers will still acquire land through the benevolence of family or friends, as in the past. And some will find the resources with which to buy their own farms.

For others not so fortunate, the best bet would be to work for someone else, to become skilled in some specific phase of agriculture, and to convert this skill into a marketable commodity.

During this apprentice period, the young man may be able to find a sponsor who is willing to let him work a parcel of land with an option to buy it on very favorable terms.

Another approach would be to join with other ambitious young men and form a partnership or a corporation. In the latter process, capital generated by issuing stock can be used as equity to obtain needed loans. The ability to offer sound collateral when seeking a loan from a commercial bank is vital, as is the ability to demonstrate that the enterprise is likely to be profitable.

In addition to these avenues into agriculture, an agriculturally-oriented young man should consider other aspects of America's gigantic food production industry.

Many young people are currently achieving great satisfaction in the packaging and marketing functions of food production, while others are making valuable contributions in research work at universities. Even banks offer opportunities relating to farming, not only in the obvious fields of agricultural lending and appraising, but also in economic studies and in developing computer applications to agriculture.

There is also increasing opportunity for the professional farm manager, the person who combines a knowledge of agriculture and business. Like any other industry, agriculture must employ the most modern and intelligent management techniques, for excellence of management is going to be increasingly the keynote of a successful farm enterprise.

I hope that my thoughts about the future of agriculture will not be misinterpreted as unduly pessimistic. Today's farmers face problems, to be sure, but so do businessmen in every competitive industry. Agriculture has a number of plus factors going for it, not the least of which is the fact that food is a necessity, not a luxury.

To say that agriculture is and will continue to be an integral part of the American economy is an understatement. In California alone, some $16 billion is pumped into the state's economy by agriculture and its related processing and marketing industries.

There is no question about it—the well-managed farm of tomorrow will be a highly successful enterprise. Agriculture can thrive in the years to come if the people engaged in agribusiness are imaginative and efficient.

"Okay, I think he'll clear now."

The author, Mr. Robert W. Long, is a vice president in Bank of America's San Francisco head office. He is responsible for directing the bank's extensive agricultural activities.

PHOTO Roundup

Oregon Future Farmer, Bob Oliver, captured the FFA showmanship award and trophy at his county fair. His Jersey was also show champ.

Stet, Missouri, Advisor K. F. Nofftz, at right, with his three American Farmers. They all were national or regional Foundation winners. From left, Kenneth Burns, James Clemens, Bill Falls.

Mike Studebaker shows a baby pig to a visitor at the Northwestern Clark, Ohio, FFA Chapter farm nursery which they had at the state fair.

New Ulm Future Farmers volunteered to sell pork piggy banks to help kick-off Minnesota Pork Week activities in their town. The banks were sold to merchants who use them in displays about the pork industry in Minnesota.

This Texas Future Farmer found the perfect protection from the rain with his peaked sombrero during opening day events of the State Fair of Texas.

FREE for YOU

THESE materials are free! You can get a *single* copy of any or all of them by mailing the coupon below. Just circle the items you want and send your *complete* address.

52—Training Riding Horses—A step-by-step booklet that uses good pictures along with words to help you do a good job of training your Quarter horse. Suggestions begin with how to gentle a foal at about three months. Representatives from important ranches in the country relate how they have effectively done the job. (American Quarter Horse Association)

53—Life At Its Best—This primer of practical information is about selecting, breeding, raising, and marketing registered Angus cattle. It will serve as your blueprint for Angus progress. Topics include the value of pedigree, herd bull selection, feeding is an art, promote your herd, show ring do's and don'ts, terms you should know, and many more. Has 80 pages crammed full of useful facts. (American Angus Association)

54—Exterior Plywood in Farm Construction—Gives general facts about use of plywood for farm buildings, plus special emphasis on grain storage construction, swine production facilities, and poultry and dairy farm construction. Even gives detailed specifications and drawings for some ideas. (American Plywood Association)

55—Haymaker's Handbook—The whole picture of haymaking in one book. Covers planning stages, production, harvesting, and feeding. Brings out the importance of soil fertility for good production, facts on irrigation and insect control. Up-to-date information about modern methods of harvesting, including how to get the most out of your hay equipment. Also gives details about feeding hay in rations for sheep, dairy cattle, and beef cattle (New Holland)

52 53 54 55

Send to:
The National FUTURE FARMER
Alexandria, Virginia 22306

Name.....

Route.....*Box No*.....

City.....

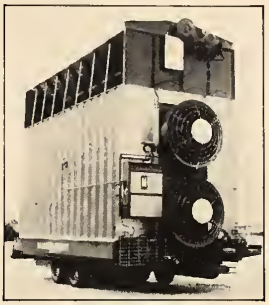
State.....*Zip*.....

Offer not good after June 30, 1968

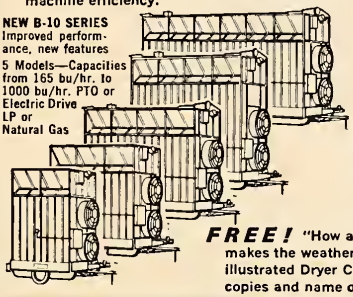
Dry your grain with an

M-C CONTINUOUS DRYER and get 3 Big Advantages

1. LABOR & TIME SAVINGS . . . M-C Continuous Dryers operate automatically—require little or no operator attention. Just dial the degree of moisture you want, the M-C Dryer does the rest. Safe, easy, efficient.
2. FULL HARVESTS, HIGH QUALITY DRYING . . . When you own an M-C Dryer, you can harvest your crop at maturity. You don't have to take a chance on the weather. M-C Dryers dry corn, small grains, beans, milo, etc. perfectly.
3. CAPACITY TO MEET YOUR NEEDS . . . M-C Dryers give you capacity to match 2, 4, or 6 row corn harvesting; high speed, automatic drying cycle handles peak loads of small grains, beans to assure maximum labor and machine efficiency.



NEW B-10 SERIES
Improved performance, new features
5 Models—Capacities from 165 bu/hr. to 1000 bu/hr. PTO or Electric Drive LP or Natural Gas



MORE FARMERS ARE BUYING M-C CONTINUOUS DRYERS BECAUSE THEY'RE

Farm-Proven for PROFIT!

FREE! "How a Grain Dryer makes the weather work for you" and illustrated Dryer Catalog. Write for your copies and name of nearest M-C Dealer.

Iron Horse Quality M-C FARM EQUIPMENT

MATHEWS COMPANY
DEPT. D48FF
CRYSTAL LAKE, ILLINOIS 60014

Meet the EXCITERS!

These are trail machines—*Yamaha style.* Bikes that will challenge the toughest terrain. Bikes that have combined the stamina of Yamaha's great racing cycles with the climbing instincts of a homesick angel. Both feature Yamaha's exclusive high-torque, Rotary Valve engines, Autolube oil injection and electric starting. So put yourself on a mighty Trailmaster 100 (left) or the indestructible 80 (right)—then discover what *exciting* off-the-road action is all about. Now—at your Yamaha dealer's. • Pick up your free copy of Yamaha's brochure featuring *all 20 Exciters* for '68. Or write: P.O. Box 54540, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054, Dept. NF-4-8. Canadian dist.: Yamaha Division of Fred Deeley Ltd., British Columbia.

YAMAHA
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION•SINCE 1887

Robert enjoys a friendly relationship with customers.

Top Poultryman In the FFA

By Wendell R. Cochran

FOR A LONG TIME Robert Moorefield has known what he wants to do in life. His goal—to become a full-time poultry farmer just like his father and grandfather before him. At 18, he has come a long way toward that goal.

Robert's achievements to date have earned for him the National FFA Foundation award in poultry farming. At present, he owns a 10 percent interest in the largest egg-producing farm in southeastern West Virginia. He plans to return to the farm when he finishes his poultry science degree at West Virginia University. His brother Dennis, 15, also has expressed an interest in joining the business.

Robert was only five when his father decided to link some part-time broiler farming with his full-time job as manager of a feed and supply store in nearby Beckley. D. D. Moorefield was following in the footsteps of his father, who owns the adjoining farm. Four years later, he became a full-time farmer and decided to go into egg production. He raised some started pullets and built a laying hen house.

The Moorefields now own about 30,000 laying hens and grow their own replacement pullets. Until recently, they grew 42,000 replacements a year for sale to other egg producers, but economics forced them out of that phase of the operation.

The Moorefields own eight retail egg routes with about 2,500 retail customers. In addition, some 25 to 30 area groceries purchase eggs from the farm. Average weekly sales are 500 cases a week. At 30 dozen per case, that's enough for quite a few breakfasts and quite a lot of work for somebody besides the hens. In fact, the Moorefields have lately found it impossible to supply all the eggs they need. They now buy about 125 cases per week.

"It's a full-time job for several of us," commented Robert's mother, who keeps the records for the family business. In addition to their own labor, the Moorefields employ two truck drivers and six other workers who feed the hens, gather, wash, candle, and pack the eggs.

Eggs are gathered once daily, cooled over night, graded, candled, and loaded on trucks for delivery two days after they are graded.

The operation is handled on a 12-acre farm near the community of Shady Spring in Raleigh County, West Virginia. But it's the number of houses and how they are used, not the number of acres, that count in a poultry business.

Three houses are crowded into the small acreage, two more are rented at a farm about one mile west of Shady Spring, and the Moorefields own another house about 15 miles away. Rented and owned floor space comes to more than 60,000 square feet.

Size alone, however, cannot assure success. The Moorefields strive for perfection in every egg they sell. Robert's list of improved farming practices is long and impressive.

For instance, all eggs are kept in a cooler, and refrigerated trucks are used to deliver the eggs. Cooling retains the freshness of the eggs, Robert pointed

The egg-candling process on the Moorefield farm uses mercury vapor lights. Eggs are kept cool at all times.

Robert and his vocational agriculture instructor, Mr. Autrey Ritch, in the fully mechanized egg grading room.

out. As another measure to insure egg quality, all eggs are candled through a modern process so that no sub-standard eggs slip into a shipment.

Disease, usually a problem when young chickens and old hens are housed in the same area, is controlled on the Moorefield farm by spraying and cleaning houses between each flock. Dead chickens are destroyed immediately in an incinerator.

The Moorefields purchase their feed directly from the mill about 200 miles away and use their own bulk truck to haul it to the farm. Hens average 240 eggs per year and require only 4.3 pounds of feed per dozen eggs. The Moorefields spend an average of $1.25 to raise a pullet to age 20 weeks. The mortality rate is very low—one percent.

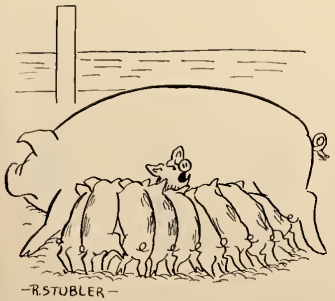
Since Robert enrolled in vocational agriculture five and one-half years ago, he has remodeled one hen house, rewired another, and installed cages in the same house. To facilitate record keeping, an office has been constructed. A farm shop has been added to the list of buildings, the egg cooler has been enlarged, and a new grading room has been built. To ease movement between buildings with the trucks, the farm's roads have been improved with limestone chips.

While the farm kept him busy, Robert did not neglect his FFA activities. He has just completed a year as a state vice president, after serving in several chapter and district offices.

He has participated in parliamentary procedure contests, soil judging contests, and ham, bacon, and egg shows and sales. He attended several state conventions and two National FFA Conventions. In 1967 he attended the American Poultry Institute's Junior Fact Finding Conference.

Other enterprises Robert has carried include commercial bees, swine, and broilers.

Robert Moorefield is another example of how FFA can contribute to the future of agriculture. He is proof of what "learning to do," can do.



"O.K. I'm done. Let me out of here!"

Lee Riders

the "business suit" bred for action and rough wear.

When a guy runs a big-business farm or ranch, he'll look like it, and feel like it, with Lee Rider pants and jackets. This is the kind of "business suit" that has the authority and respect for getting things done fast and right. Carved out of the toughest, tight-twisted denim for extra-long wear, Lee Riders are cowboy-tailored to fit perfectly. They don't give a hoot about long hours or hard work. Anything a guy can do, Lee can take. This "business suit" really means business.

Look for this branded Lee label.

authentic western pants and jackets worn by working cowboys.

Lee RIDERS®

H. D. Lee Company, Inc./Box 440/Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66201

Here's how to make

A Small Parts Washer

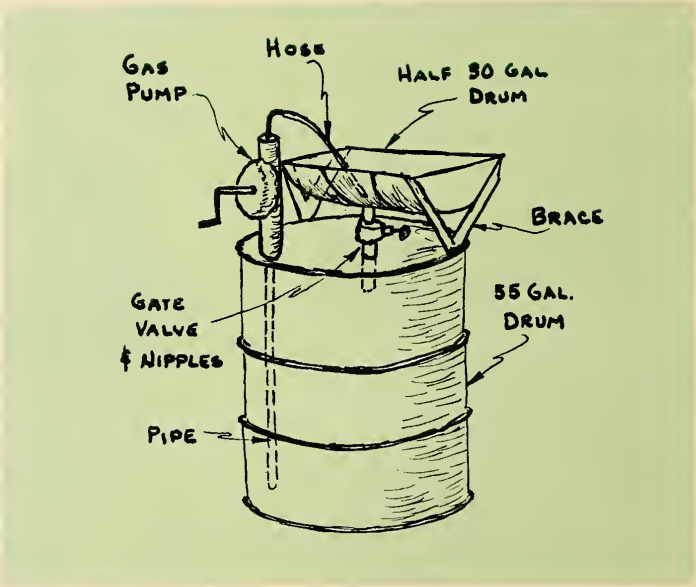
There is always a need for a small parts washer-cleaner for a school or home farm shop. Here are plans for one you can make yourself. It is safe, handy, portable, and low cost.

Materials Needed

One 55-gallon steel drum
One-half of a 30-gallon steel drum
One gate valve, plus two short nipples
One used gasoline pump with hose
Four feet of pipe to fit gas pump

Steps for Construction

1. Cut a 30-gallon drum in half longitudinally. The use of a metal cutting abrasive wheel on a power saw is a safe method, leaving a smooth edge.
2. Drill and tap a hole in the bottom of the 30-gallon drum; add a short nipple, a gate valve, and a second short nipple as shown.
3. Place a screen over the hole in the bottom to prevent loss of small nuts and screws.
4. Cut two holes in the top of the 55-gallon drum—one for the drain from the trough, and the second for the suction pipe from the gas pump.
5. Insert the long length of pipe through the second hole, allowing about 6" clearance above the bottom of the drum for sedimentation.
6. Screw the other end of the pipe into the suction side of the pump and secure the pump to the top of the drum.
7. Secure the trough to the top of the 55-gallon drum so that the drain line inserts into the previously drilled hole.
8. Attach a short length of hose from the pump discharge into the trough.
9. Place a small moveable tray for small parts in one corner of trough.
10. Drill several small holes in top of the 55-gallon drum to prevent vacuum forming while using pump.
11. Fill drum about half full with commercial cleaning solvent.
12. A small door may be placed in top of drum for removing sediment after several years of use, or remove solvent and pump and use a steam cleaner to flush out sediment.



Operation of Cleaner

Fill trough to desired height to cover parts and use brush for cleaning. When finished, open gate valve and drain liquid back into drum. Solution will be clear after settling each night.

This farm shop feature was submitted as part of the Exchange of Ideas contest held at the NVATA Convention in December. It was submitted for the contest by Mr. Weston Weldon of Florence, South Carolina. He received his idea from Mr. Clifford Luders of Elma, New York.

Editor's Note: How about that good shop idea you have been using? Send it to The National FUTURE FARMER. *We pay up to $20.00 for ideas selected for publication. Submissions could include black and white photos or at least a rough sketch. Most important is a description of materials used and a few pointers on how to build.*

"Mr. Fitch, make him stop saying, 'KA-BOOM!' "

Have you Considered Fish Farming?

IF YOU are one of those farmers looking for a new source of income, you may want to give fish farming a try. Some who have done so recently plan to increase their acreage.

Even if you feel that this type of production has no place in your operation, the subject of fish farming seems to be of interest to most everyone who has ever dangled a worm from the end of a cane pole.

Commercial fish farming requires a more serious approach and does bring in a sizable income for farmers in some states. In Arkansas, for example, the sale of food fishes during 1966 was well over three million dollars and involved some 15,000 acres of ground, according to Earl W. Wilson, assistant county extension agent.

He says although Cross County is not one of the major producing counties in the state, perhaps it is representative of the interest shown by present producers and others to this type of farming. During 1968 the acres in fish production is expected to be over 400 in Cross County. This increase is expected to come from present producers, although there is considerable interest among other farmers.

In Cross County there are only four producers at the present time. Three of these have had only one year of experience in this type of farming. The fact that this is a new and entirely different experience to these farmers is, of course, one of the main reasons for the limited acreage. Most of the new producers are trying to feel their way into this type of farming on a limited basis. After a year's experience, most of these producers are now planning on expanding their operation.

The main food fish produced in the county is the channel catfish, making up 75 to 80 percent of the total production. There are some buffalo, crappie, and bass produced. Prices for the uncleaned fish average around 40 cents per pound for catfish, 15 cents per pound for buffalo, 40 cents for crappie, and about 50 cents for bass. Production cost for catfish has been reported to vary from 20 to 35 cents per pound. The Arkansas average gross income per acre from catfish is around $450, with the average net income being around $150 per acre.

Some of the producers raise their own fingerling catfish. The catfish are usually fed out between March and November and are harvested at about one and one-half pounds in size. The production per acre for catfish is around 1,000 pounds per acre on an average. Most of the fish are sold at the farm to buyers who process them and sell them to fresh market outlets. Some are sold in small quantities to local people.

The fish producers in Cross County reported that some of their major problems are oxygen control in the water, disease, quality of water, lack of technical information, and one farmer reported a lack of available markets.

Most of the producers say that fish farming fits in well with their other farming operations, which for the most part are soybeans and rice farming. Producers say that fish farming like other farming enterprises requires good management and production practices.

Would you believe—I paid less than $100 for my Lincoln 225 Amp Arc Welder!

"And at this price I can't afford to be without one. I can make my own arc welding repairs without going to town or waiting—and this saves money, and maybe a crop!

"Learning to weld was easy. I picked up the general idea on the simpler jobs by myself and then signed up for a short course at the high school to improve and learn the details.

"This little machine is as useful as my hammer and saw or wrenches. With it I can repair broken parts and build special equipment of all kinds. I can weld, braze, solder, hardsurface, heat, cut metal and even thaw frozen water pipes."

You, too, should own a Lincoln welder. They have been proven in service for over 60 years. The 225 amp farm shop welder shown will run on 230 volt single phase rural power lines. You get it complete with all accessories, electrodes, power cord, instruction books, ready to plug in and let you start welding.

Mail the coupon *today* and we will send you complete information on the welder, and tell you where your nearest Lincoln distributors are located.

THE LINCOLN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Dept. 1-AAD
22801 St. Clair Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44117

LINCOLN ELECTRIC®

Send free brochure on Lincoln Farm Welders and names of distributors.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ RFD No._____ State_____

The World's Largest Manufacturer of Arc Welding Equipment and Supplies

Presenting

Produced from the original painting by Arthur Sarnoff

THE OFFICIAL 1969 CALENDAR FOR THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

World Friendship Through Food Power

The world today is vastly different from that of a century ago. It is constantly changing in order to keep pace with a growing society, its new customs and ideas. The signs of change are all around.

What will be the role of Future Farmers and their agriculture in this changing world? No doubt part of their role will be feeding a growing population. Future Farmers of America are preparing for that task.

Undoubtedly, America will shore part of her food resources with other countries as in the past. At the same time, the ingenuity of American agriculture to produce more food with less farm labor and on less land will be put to a test.

Competent, aggressive agricultural leadership from Future Farmers will produce a partial solution to the problem of producing food. Sharing agricultural knowledge and production know-how can have a definite impact on agriculture production the world over.

Future Farmers believe "in the life abundant" for others as well as themselves. Sharing agricultural knowledge with their counterparts in other countries will surely improve world friendship and increase world food power.

Thus, the 1969 Official FFA Calendar painting illustrates this story of challenge to Future Formers and opportunity for them to help the world. More and more citizens of our nation need to know what the FFA and its members stand for, what they are working toward, and their attitude about their future.

The Official FFA Calendar will tell the people in your community or area that story. The calendar will also remind them of the FFA and its relationship with vocational agriculture. The 1969 calendars have a new modern style that is bright and colorful. It is easy for every chapter to participate with little effort. The results are big. Many chapters participate in the program with a local businessman as their sponsor.

Don't wait until next fall to make plans for your chapter's participation. Send for the facts: *The National FUTURE FARMER*, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

Here your national officers meet with National Plant Food Institute staff. Other visits to organizations included the American Vocational Association and Grange.

With Your National Officers

Your national officers have been on a busy schedule since they arrived in Washington, D. C., in mid-January. They visited with groups in the nation's capital, met with the FFA Board of Directors, and were on the Goodwill Tour, January 28 - March 6.

On the Goodwill Tour, the officers toured a number of plants and met with company executives. Here they tour the Research Laboratory of Hercules, Inc., in Delaware.

One highlight of their Washington, D. C., trip was a visit with Vice President Hubert Humphrey in his office. They also attended a luncheon at the capitol where they met with senators and congressmen from their home states.

Typical of the warm welcome received on the tour was this one in the lobby of the International Minerals and Chemical Corporation. The welcome poster listed their names.

The opportunity to meet with company executives was a real treat. Here your officers are shown in a meeting with officials of the Continental Oil Company in New York.

All about pumps and pumping, free

Anyone concerned with farming should know about water systems theory and practice. These two free Goulds booklets give you all of the basics. *Pump Fundamentals* has the lesson in handy diagrams and easy words. The *Pump Fundamentals Notebook* follows with questions and problems, to check what you have learned. You'll be able to measure the adequacy of any farm or home pumping system. Send coupon today.

GOULDS PUMPS

GOULDS PUMPS, INC., Dept. NFF-48, Seneca Falls, N. Y. Please send your FREE booklets.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ County_____

State_____ Zip_____

Keep it clean with a
CENTURY
HIGH-LOW PRESSURE
PORTABLE WASHER

Cleans Farm Machinery, Pens, Bins Fast and Easy! Reduces Wear! Cuts Equipment Downtime! Increases Implement Trade-in Value!

"Peal-off" even hard, baked-on grease quickly and easily with a low cost Century Washer that uses BOTH High and Low Pressures and highly concentrated cleaning materials! Motor, PTO and Engine Operated models. Hundreds of uses. Write for details of the NEW High-Low Pressure Cleaning Method and name of nearest dealer.

LIMITED TIME ONLY!
FREE Gift Pak of Concentrates from your dealer with purchase of a 1968 Century Washer!

CENTURY
ENGINEERING CORPORATION
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401

Signs to Live by

By James A. Brust

MOTIVATION is the beginning of every project. After seeing a lot of metal signs getting rusty after a few years, the Garnavillo, Iowa, Chapter decided to build a large wooden one for each end of town with the FFA emblem and their name on it.

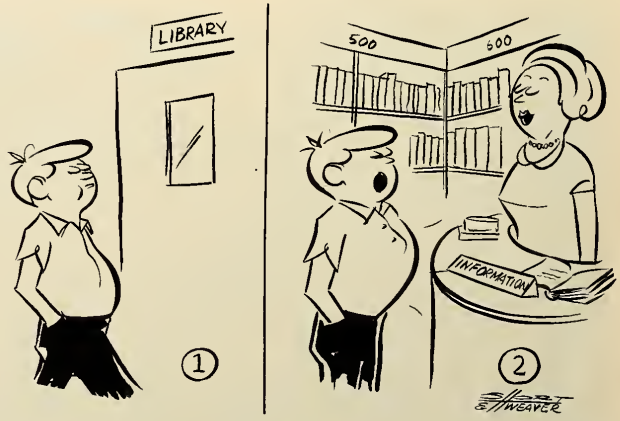
They used pressed masonite board. An overhead projector was used to transfer the FFA emblem to the 4- by 4-foot board which had been painted white. The emblem was traced and painted by hand. The signs were then erected on each edge of town.

Some members decided to build "home farm signs," to name and identify their individual farms. They were constructed in the same style as the chapter signs. They are inexpensive, yet attractive farm signs.

The members spent a lot of time drawing the plans and making the letters on the boards that had a base coat of white paint. The project has become a chapter endeavor, and every Greenhand makes a farm sign.

Members are proud of their signs. When giving directions to their homes, they always say, "You can't miss our place; it's the one with the big farm sign, and our name is on it."

The individual farm signs are useful and have created a lot of public awareness.



"Let me see the books on weight lifting."

A Chain ReACTION

(Continued from Page 29)

their states. The first evening's program is concluded with a kick-off speech by a national officer. His topic is one which sets the stage for a profitable training workshop.

Both morning sessions of the following two days begin with a ceremony at the flag raising. During the daytime sessions, each state presents a topic for discussion. These topics are assigned prior to the workshop, and the presentations vary as to the discussion technique used.

Topics presented at the Cherry Grove, South Carolina, and the Camp Clements, Tennessee, workshops in 1967 are typical. They included training for effective leadership, developing better public and human relations, planning and conducting state FFA conventions, using the nominating committee, working effectively with individuals and groups, operating a program of activities, evaluating FFA programs, and motivating members.

The final evening session is devoted to a demonstration by a state association on conducting a chapter parent-son banquet. The primary purpose is to illustrate how state officers might fit into such a program and what to talk about if asked. Afterwards, a committee evaluates the banquet.

The leadership workshops are always concluded with the official FFA closing ceremony.

The leadership workshop held in Orangeburg, South Carolina, in 1967 departed from the normal pattern in that only chapter officers were in attendance. Orangeburg is the location of one of the state FFA camps in South Carolina. Representatives from 48 chapters and 25 of their advisors were present for this leadership meeting. Mr. William Paul Gray, national executive secretary; two national officers; and the national FFA Fellowship students, J.D. Brown, Larry Selland, Dennis Torrence, and Wally Vog; made modifications in the type of presentations and topics to fit the occasion. Active discussion was held on the operation of the national organization, chapter officer duties, and conducting chapter meetings and activities.

Mr. Gray was so impressed with the attitude, interest, and knowledge of those in attendance he has been encouraging state associations to bring outstanding chapter officers to the state officer workshops.

Through these workshops, a chain reaction of leadership training is set in motion which progresses from national officers, to state officers, to local officers. The organization benefits because of better leadership. The members benefit because they achieve more, learn more, improve themselves, and realize the importance of taking advantage of the opportunities FFA provides for youth in agriculture.

Discussion groups are important to the success of every leadership workshop.

TRIUMPH
When the Lure of Adventure is Too Strong to Resist
Let's face it. When you own a Triumph, your life is bound to change. You'll go places and do things in a bigger, bolder way. That famous Triumph ride keeps calling you to the ever-wider world . . . of adventure! Hear the full story now — from your Triumph dealer. Ask for a test ride. He's in the Yellow Pages.

Now! Mail this coupon today
for Free Catalog

WEST
Johnson Motors, Inc.
P.O. Box 275
Duarte, Calif. 91010

EAST
The Triumph Corporation
Baltimore, Md. 21204

Name_____Age_____
(Please print.)
Street_____
City_____State_____Zip_____
Telephone Number_____Dept. N
Cut or Tear

Live the Triumph Life

Triumph's TR6R 650 c.c. (40 cu. in.) Tops in motorcycling for long-distance fun.

National FFA officers joined Maryland State Association officers in the banquet program for the statewide event.

THE FFA IN ACTION

MARYLAND—Future Farmers of the Queen Anne County FFA Chapter hosted a unique FFA banquet recently for all the FFA chapters in their state. The special event was attended by four of the national FFA officers. The meal of Delmarva chicken was served by the FHA girls to 200 people.

After the business meeting, National President Greg Bamford spoke to the group. President Bamford's talk emphasized the potential opportunities for youth in agriculture through the FFA. His challenge to those present could be summed up in an FFA sign that would read "Wanted—Leaders in America." Other national officers present were Paul Diehl, secretary; Robert Rish, vice president; and Bill Boehm, vice president.

Maryland's Star Farmers of 1966 and 1967, Charles Patterson and Gordon Chance, were also present.

Maryland officers present were Charles Pieper, Jr., president; Larry Riggs, secretary; Willis Evans, vice president; John Williams, vice president, and Gordon Chance, also a vice president. *(James Pope, Executive Secretary)*

WYOMING—How do you feed a herd of buffalo? The Douglas, Wyoming, FFA Chapter had to come up with an answer fast this winter.

A herd of 118 head of buffalo were being transported from Pierre, South Dakota, to Burns, Oregon. They needed a rest and to be put back into shape for the rest of the trip.

So the obvious solution was to call the vocational agriculture department and ask for help. The chapter had to care for the buffalo for two weeks. A special veterinarian was even flown in to inspect the animals and to advise when they could be taken on to Oregon.

The buffalo were unloaded at the River Bend Ranch, north of Douglas. The chapter used its new pickup truck to haul hay. Members took turns feeding the animals, even in zero degree weather and 18 inches of snow.

Owner of the ranch, Mr. R. H. Stoddard, reports that the Future Farmers were not as brave around the buffalo as they are around their own cattle. Chapter advisor, Mr. Bill Stewart, considered this a fine effort. *(Percy Kirk, State Advisor)*

Douglas, Wyoming, Future Farmers had a herd of buffalo to feed for two weeks.

Photo courtesy of The Douglas Budget

ILLINOIS—The Sycamore FFA Chapter has a cooperative program to enable members who live in town and are interested in vocational agriculture to have a livestock program.

Over a period of ten years, the chapter has developed a sizable flock of 28 registered Southdown aged and yearling ewes. The chapter has complete shed facilities. The unit has been electrically wired and has water piped into it for greater ease in caring for the flock at lambing time.

At present, junior and senior students in vocational agriculture may work part time in agricultural businesses in the community. However, this sheep program allows freshman and sophomore students to conduct, carry out, and benefit from a production agriculture project program before they enter the agricultural occupation training level.

At present, six FFA members have the responsibility of caring for the flock. Each member signs a contract with the FFA which states the obligations he will meet. The FFA supplies all equipment, feed, and supplies. Members care for the flock and receive all income from showing the livestock at area fairs. They are paid market value for lambs raised from two ewes, which each participating member has selected prior to lambing time.

In 1967, one member realized $45.00 in show moneys and lambs raised without investment from him other than his labor.

At present, the chapter estimates an investment of over $2,300 in livestock, buildings, feeders, fence, and auxiliary sheds for pasturing. Future plans call for expanding this area with income from the chapter's additional 37 acres which are in corn, soybeans, oats, and pasture.

The Sycamore Chapter believes cooperation within is a way to develop leadership and the desire to excel among the members. The chapter has been rated the top chapter in Illinois five times. They must have the right approach. *(Tom Thornton, Reporter)*

KANSAS—The Council Grove FFA Chapter's National FFA Week celebration was off to a good start when Mayor Lester McClintock officially proclaimed FFA Week in Council Grove from February 17 to 24.

During the week, the chapter had a group appear before the civic clubs of the community. Included in the program was a safety talk given by East Central District Vice President John Cosgrove. The FFA sweetheart, Connie Boyer, played a saxophone solo. For the last part of the program, Frank Buchman showed slides of ideal heifer breeding stock. After pointing out factors that determine a prize-winning animal, Frank replaced the specimen slide with a series of group pictures. The club members were required to pick out the numbered animal most closely resembling the original slide. It was an interesting test with most of the clubs scoring a bit lower than FFA members could have done.

Mayor McClintock signs a local proclamation designating National FFA Week for the Council Grove FFA Chapter.

The chapter made a window display in a local business. The display was titled "FFA Activities."

National FFA place mats were used at a chili supper of a local group, at meetings of civic clubs, and at the Hays House Cage. FFA posters were placed in all implement and feed stores of the community.

Subscriptions to *The National FUTURE FARMER* were presented to the doctors' offices and barbershops of the community.

Two bulletin boards were placed at school. The chapter members wore their jackets on the birthday of George Washington, and the 1963 Star Farmer film was shown to all vo-ag classes.

In addition to all the special events and activities, the chapter prepared and submitted articles, fillers, and mats to their local daily newspaper. Also, an article was submitted for publication in the school paper. *(Frank Buchman, Reporter)*

Talawanda, Ohio, FFA held a men's fashion show to improve the members' dress.

OHIO—Everyone wants to make a good impression. When you know what others expect of you and what clothes to wear, the chances of making a good impression are much better.

The Talawanda Future Farmers of America Chapter at Oxford recently acted as host to a men's style show to help the members improve their general appearance.

The event was conducted in cooperation with a local clothing store, The University Shop. The show presented all the latest men's fashions. Another feature was tips on the various combinations of colors and types of clothing that are best.

Besides showing nearly all of their clothing styles, the store gave a free gift certificate to each of the FFA members.

The Talawanda Future Farmers are definitely more conscious about their own appearance. They have in mind what looks best and is correct. They are doing something about it. *(Bob Means, Reporter)*

FLORIDA—Members of the Turkey Creek FFA Chapter at Plant City have had a successful livestock operation going for ten years. For five years, they grazed their purebred Angus herd on 155 acres of land owned by the American Cyanamid Company. When this land was scheduled to be mined for phosphate, the company offered the chapter 268 acres of reclaimed mine land for $1.00 a year.

The farming operation carried on by the 230-member FFA chapter includes 35 brood cows from the Eileenmere blood line. Bulls from the chapter's herd have been consigned to several Angus Association sales.

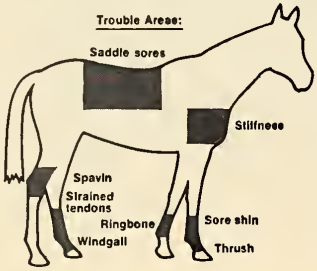
Show records of the chapter's herd have been impressive. They had the grand champion bull and reserve champion bull at the Hillsborough County Junior Agricultural Fair. They also won a blue ribbon for each of the other 14 animals they exhibited.

In addition to livestock, the chapter raises vegetables, nursery stock, and strawberries.

This herd of Angus cattle belongs to the Turkey Creek, Florida, FFA Chapter.

At the first sign of trouble reach for

ABSORBINE



For over 70 years, Absorbine has proved effective in relief of bog spavin, windgall, ringbone, sores and bruises.

Absorbine can be applied right on strained tendons and other trouble areas to reduce lameness and swelling. It instantly starts drawing out soreness. Never causes loss of hair or blistering, either.

There's no better way to keep horses in top condition. Buy Absorbine at druggists or wherever veterinary products are sold.

W.F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

QUICK, EASY WAY your group can

Make $74 to $1080

Sell colorful metal car license plates - boost your school, town, state

It works! Over 1500 groups throughout the country used this fund raiser successfully in the last 12 months. Every car owner in your area is a prospect.

YOUR WORDING & EMBLEM embossed on heavy gauge steel plates in your choice of 7 brilliant baked enamel colors. Will fit any car. 6" x 12" (official) size for states not using front plate. 4" x 12" size, with metal fastener, mounts above or below regular plate in other states.

100%-300% PROFIT! For example: order 100 Plates @ 76¢ each, sell at $1.50, earn $74. Order 1000 @ 42¢ each, sell at $1.50, earn $1080.

NOTHING DOWN! We bill in 30-45 days after shipment, allowing you ample time to sell.

Write today for details on this proved way to raise money. We'll send FREE sample plate, factory price list and full-color illustrated folder.

QUALITY PRODUCTS, INC. P. O. Box 564-FA Columbus, Mississippi

Please send me at no obligation, sample plate and information on selling metal license plates

NAME _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____

Wily Mr. Red

He has a master's degree in cunningness. Compared to it, the gray fox is a grade school dropout.

By Russell Tinsley

THE HUNT was already a success. Murry and Winston Burnham and I had made six different stops and had called five gray foxes. Yet we weren't satisfied. We were after a red fox.

The night was moonless, dark, and still—perfect conditions for calling. Murry and Winston are the famous Burnham Brothers who manufacture and sell game calls. They've called thousands of different animals, and they know the techniques perhaps better than anyone. In this same vicinity, near the town of Gatesville in north-central Texas, we'd called a pair of red foxes the previous year.

Instead of a mouth-blown call, we were using a battery-powered tape recorder to broadcast the distress cries of a cottontail rabbit. The call was authentic. The Burnhams had caught a rabbit, captured its piteous cries on tape, and later turned it loose unharmed. If anything should fool a meat-hungry fox, this shrieking of a rabbit should.

Murry steadily swung the light in a full circle as the recorder wailed. Suddenly Murry detected the telltale glow of eyes in the illumination. It was a red fox! But the curious critter only ran into the edge of the clearing where we were calling and stopped about 75 yards away, listening and looking briefly. While the gray foxes ran right in close, the suspicious red was not fooled.

Mr. Red is indeed a remarkable animal. Despite man's best efforts to control it, using everything from guns and traps to bounties, the red fox not only has survived, it actually has thrived and expanded its range. Today, there are few locales in the United States where the red fox is not found.

There are a couple of reasons why the red fox has done so well. For one, it is very adaptable. There are few things it will not eat, being omnivorous in its dietary habits. Its daily menu includes everything from small animals, like cottontail rabbits, ground squirrels, rats, and mice, to domestic and wild fruits, birds, berries, crayfish, small snakes, insects, carrion, and even domestic poultry. Another reason for its survival is its cunning and wily nature. Naturalist Ernest Thompson Seton, writing in 1910, told of a red fox that was being chased by hounds. The crafty fox ran along railroad tracks toward an oncoming train, with the hounds in close pursuit. At the last possible moment, as the locomotive was bearing down on it, the nimble fox leaped aside, leaving the slower and more awkward hounds to disaster.

There are 23 recognized races of red foxes. The coveted silver fox of Canada

(Continued on Page 54)

Legend of the Home Run

(Continued from Page 38)

fences. Some have been made longer, but most are considerably shorter. An actual comparison of every ballpark fence distance since Ruth's day shows a total decrease in fence distance of 232 feet!

One sure way to find the king of home run hitters is to calculate the frequency of home runs hit. In this category, Babe Ruth leads with a home run every 11.8 official times at bat. Second is Mickey Mantle with 12.5, and Harmon Killebrew follows with 12.8. (Kiner and Maris are 14.1; Ted Williams 14.7; Jimmy Foxx 15.2; Greenberg 15.7; Gehrig 16.2; and DiMaggio 18.8.)

Five home runs have actually been hit in one game in the minors. Pete Schneider hit five in one game, two with bases loaded, in the Pacific Coast League, May 11, 1923, while playing with Vernon against Salt Lake City.

You may have heard of a triple Ruth got on a pop fly, but Waite Hoyt insists Ruth once got a homer on a pop up. "We were playing the Red Sox," recalls Hoyt, "and there was a high wind coming in from left field. The shortstop, third baseman, and left fielder all converged under the pop which looked like a pill in the sky. The ball just kept climbing and climbing against the wind while Ruth kept running. He was almost to third when the ball started descending. Everyone tried for the ball, everyone bumped each other, and the ball fell safely untouched while Ruth scored."

One year in 1931, Ruth and Gehrig tied for the league lead with 46. But Gehrig truly had beaten Ruth that season. Near season's end, Lou hit a ball that barely cleared the wall after an outfielder leaped for it. Lyn Lary was on base at the time and, thinking the ball was caught, ran toward the bench. Gehrig was automatically out for having passed Lary, and his homer was nullified.

In Brooklyn, a player once made a five-base hit. It happened thus: The now forgotten slugger hit one over a dozing centerfielder's head. When he reached home, his teammates hollered at him to get back to first which he forgot to touch. The batter set sail for first and barely slid in ahead of the fielder's throw. He had run five bases to get a single.

Both Ruth's record in 154 games and Maris' record in 162 games will be beaten says Harry (The Cat) Walker, because "the epidemic of home runs in this era is due to lively bat rather than lively ball. Bats used to weigh 38 to 40 ounces and have thick handles. Today's bats are long, slim, and flexible like a golf club."

Perhaps baseball's most fantastic home run is one that traveled only 70 feet. It all happened in the Federal League in 1914 in a game between Brooklyn and Chicago. Umpire Barry McCormick failed to arrive, and his partner Bill Brennan worked alone. In the fifth inning, a Brooklyn batter began to foul pitches into the stands. The umpire, getting tired of carrying new baseballs from the dugout to the plate, stacked a pile of balls behind the pitcher's mound. The next batter, Grover Land, hit a line drive into the stack of baseballs scattering them like confetti. All the infielders picked up a ball and tagged the runner as he tore around the bases. The befuddled umpire ruled that since it was impossible to tell which was the batted ball, the hit would have to be ruled a home run.

"Butterfingers!"

Raise Registered
LIVESTOCK

HAMPSHIRES...
Top Quality Carcasses
Early Maturing
Write for free list of Breeders
The American Hampshire Sheep Assn.
Stuart, Iowa

SEND FOR THIS FREE!
Make money. Know how to break and train horses and ponies. Send name and zip-code for this free booklet with special offer of a course in Animal Breeding. If you are interested in Gaiting and Riding the saddle horse check ( ). Do it today!
Write to
BEERY School of HORSEMANSHIP
2024, Pleasant Hill, Ohio 45359.

SUFFOLK SHEEP
Gain fast, reach market early. Suffolk ewes often produce twins and triplets with lamb gains of 1 to 1½ pounds per day. Pick the meat breed . . . pick Suffolks.
NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASSOCIATION
Box 324F, Columbia, Mo. 65201

BABY CHICKS
U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean
For Backyard Poultry Raisers
Good, Strong, Healthy chicks. 25 pullets and cockerels for layers and fryers only $6.95. 50 for $9.95. Order direct from this ad. Immediate delivery. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write today for *Big FREE colored picture catalog*
RICE HATCHERY, Box 111-FF
Clinton, Missouri 64735

25 for $6.95 fob

Fast, easy and sure. One Esmopal paste implant 6 weeks before market produces meatier, tastier, tenderer birds that return BIG profits. Write
ESMOPAL Dept. NFF
1503 East Riverside Drive
Indianapolis, Ind. 46207

Good grooming...
does the brush make a difference?

No. 7 Furlong
Genuine Rice
Root Bristles

If it's a Wright-Bernet horse brush it does. That's because our brushes distribute the skin and hair oils evenly, bringing out the natural colors and beauty. Ask to see Wright-Bernet brushes at your grooming supply store... you'll see there is a difference.

WRIGHT THE QUALITY LINE BERNET
1524 Bender Ave. Hamilton, O. 45011

MAIL THIS AD TO PAPEC
...for FREE information on these top performers:

☐ FORAGE HARVESTER

☐ CROP BLOWER

☐ SELF-UNLOADING WAGON

☐ MOBILE FEED SYSTEM MAKER

☐ FIELD SPRAYERS ☐ SP MULTI-TOOL
☐ Name of nearest PAPEC dealer

Check items of interest and rush to
PAPEC Dept. NF-5 Shortsville, N. Y. 14548

Name .....
☐ Student
Address .....
Zip .....

LIKE SWEET ONIONS?

NEW BLUE RIBBON ASSORTMENT. 600 ASSORTED SWEET ONION PLANTS WITH FREE PLANTING GUIDE. $3 POSTPAID. FRESH FROM TEXAS ONION PLANT COMPANY, "HOME OF THE SWEET ONION," FARMERSVILLE, TEXAS 75031.

FOR YOUR HOME OR CHAPTER ROOM

A binder to hold copies of your National Magazine.

- Dark blue with gold lettering
- Holds up to 18 issues
- Issues easily inserted and removed individually.

$3.00 Each—2 for $5.00

Send check or money order to:

The National Future Farmer
Alexandria, Virginia 22306

FOR all Official

FFA

MERCHANDISE

SEE YOUR
CHAPTER CATALOGUE
ORDER FROM

FUTURE FARMERS SUPPLY SERVICE

Alexandria, Va. 22306

Owned and operated by the Future Farmers of America

Wily Mr. Red

(Continued from Page 52)

and Alaska is one color phase of the red fox, while the desert fox and kit fox are subspecies. A typical red fox will weigh 8 to 14 pounds, with 10 pounds being about average. Length is approximately 40 inches, with 12 or 14 inches being tail. Coloration is a general reddish all over, with a white-tipped tail.

The red fox has been important to the fur business for almost two centuries. Records compiled by the Hudson Bay Company from 1821 through 1905 show more than 1½ million red fox pelts were traded. In recent years, the fur market has greatly diminished, and this is one reason why the red fox is multiplying.

Mama red will have only one litter of pups annually. These will be born sometime from late February through May, depending on the locale and weather. A litter will average from three to ten, with about five pups being typical.

While the gray fox is a creature of the woodlands, the red fox is found in fairly open country. It is prevalent in agricultural areas. One trapper, working an area just five miles square near Marietta, Ohio, reported more than 100 red caught annually for eight consecutive years.

The red fox's origin is in dispute among naturalists. Some contend the animal is native to this continent; others believe stock was imported from England during colonial days to provide sport for hunters who chased foxes with dogs. There is much evidence that the latter theory might be true. Professor Spencer F. Baird, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, reported in 1857 that no fossil remains of red foxes were found in bone caves explored in Pennsylvania, although the remains of gray foxes were abundantly represented. In 1946, Dr. Raymond M. Gilmore examined mammal remains found in southeastern Pennsylvania, and although 26 different species of fur-bearers were found, he said, "The absence of the red fox (Vulpes fulva) is highly significant."

Despite the fact it preys on domestic stock occasionally, the red fox, like all predators, plays an important ecological role in nature. A naturalist who studied the red fox for 22 years—by examining stomachs, droppings, and dens—reported that its primary diet was composed of mice of various types. A fox that acquires a taste for domestic poultry should be dealt with accordingly, but it is foolhardy to label all foxes bad because of a few isolated misdeeds. In one report from the Peoria district of Linn County, located in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, a fox killed 17 chickens during successive visits to a local poultry yard. An outlaw fox like this often can make us overlook the obvious good the others do.

The secret, then, is control of predators like the red fox, but not eradication. A fox consumes literally hundreds of field mice and pest insects in a year's time. And beyond its predation on domestic stock, the red fox isn't a major threat to more desirable game birds, despite what you may have heard to the contrary. In 1947, hunters in New York state were hollering that foxes were destroying the pheasant supply. Since hunters, not foxes, elect public officials, it was felt the situation warranted serious study. Two tracts of land were set aside, each with a comparable pheasant population. On one tract the foxes were eliminated as completely as possible; on the other, foxes were protected. After the test period, it was found that foxes had no bearing whatsoever on the available pheasant population.

In fact, biologists say the fox actually helps rather than harms most wild game. With wild turkeys, for example, foxes catch weak and sickly poults, preventing the spread of contagious diseases to the rest of the flock. And unless some predation is present, game birds like grouse will soon overpopulate the land with more birds than the habitat can handle, which results in stunted, disease-ridden game birds rather than a healthy population.

So the red fox isn't a villian to be shot on sight. It has provided countless hours of sport to avid hunters who run foxes with hounds or dupe them with predator calls.

"It would be a mighty dull world without the red fox," one hunter who runs foxes with dogs told me. "The fox has challenged man with his superior intelligence and methods and has come out the winner. A remarkable animal like that can't be all bad."

"Did a jet bomber come past here?"

F. The left rear gang of this tandem disk harrow rides up and over an obstacle. Exclusive heavy-duty springs and pivot points permit this action in rocky or stumpy fields at steady working speeds. Shock-absorbing action reduces chances of disk-blade damage. (John Deere)

something new

G. Big acreage is cut down to size by this two-way, on-land plow for the tractors with category II and III, three-point hitch. It has good trash clearance. (Allis Chalmers)

H. The folding features of this grain drill eliminate expensive carriers, make towing easier, and it is flexible on rough terrains. One man can fold it up. (American Products)

I. This hitch-mounted liquid pre-emergence tank takes the weight off the planter and is free for other uses. Tank is fiberglass; holds 150 gallons. (International Harvester)

J. Here's a three-row attachment for narrow-row corn harvesting. Handles row widths of 26 to 32 inches. Fits on self-propelled or pull type models. (Fox River Tractor Co.)

Free detailed information is available on the above products. Send coupon to The National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

Please send information on products circled below:

F G H I J

Name .....

Route ..... Box No. .....

City .....

State ..... Zip .....

Offer expires June 30, 1968

MINI-BIKE PLANS!

BUILD COMPLETE FRAME FOR LESS THAN $10!

Exciting new plans reveal step-by-step details with drawings how to build your own mini-bike! Ideal for school, paper routes errands and etc.

SEND ONLY $2!

FREE—FREE—FREE

Learn how you can buy new engines $30 up, wheels $10 up, with FREE confidential list and coupons when you send $2 for your plans.

RUSH information about plans. (I enclose 25c) ☐
HURRY and RUSH my Mini-Bike Plans and Confidential List. (I enclose $2 cash, check or M.O.) ☐
Print name & address.
Money Back Guarantee.
PLANS
P.O. Box 517, Omaha, Neb. 68102

Choose a small school with academic excellence!

WASATCH ACADEMY

Fully accredited, coed boarding, Grades 9 thru 12, college preparatory. Attractive Intermountain campus. Complete academic & athletic program, incl. art, music, drama, skiing. Small classes. Presbyterian related. Est. 1875. Scholarships available.
Write to Box 369, Dept. 22G, Mt. Pleasant, Utah 84647 for catalog.

SHELTON TOWERS
HOTEL
exciting East Side Hotel
Midway between United Nations & Rockefeller Center. 1200 fine air-conditioned rooms with TV. Superb food. Swimming Pool, Solarium.
Singles from $9
Doubles from $12
Lexington Ave., 48th to 49th Sts.
Tel Plaza 5-4000
NEW YORK CITY

SELLS FASTER BECAUSE IT'S DIFFERENT!

Earn $330.00 or more for your club or church IN JUST ONE WEEK

No risk • No investment • No shipping cost • No call-backs to make deliveries

Out-of-the-ordinary Golden Praying Hands Pen — a tested, proved money-maker — a fine-quality, guaranteed writing instrument.

Completely packaged fund-raising plan.
Write for information, FREE sample.
No salesman will call.

COLLINGWOOD FUND-RAISING
44 Warren Street • Dept. 56
Providence • Rhode Island 02901

Name _____
Organization _____ Number _____
Sponsoring Group _____ (SUCH AS YMCA, CHURCH OR OTHER)
Your Title _____ Age _____ (IF UNDER 21)
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
☐ Send me one sample pen (free)
☐ Send me trial kit ☐ Send me _____ kits (QUANTITY)

SPORTRAIT

By Stan Allen

At 6-feet, 8-inches, Lucas wasn't tall enough to play center for the Royals.

JERRY LUCAS, outstanding forward of the Cincinnati Royals, was drafted by the Royals before he finished high school. Of course Jerry did not sign at that time, but this indicated the youngster's potential.

Jerry played his first basketball as a fourth grader in Middletown, Ohio, and was a very adept player when he entered Middletown High School. He had an outstanding high school career, leading the Middies to two state titles and a fantastic 76-win, one-loss record in a three-year period. Lucas totaled 2,466 points to break a record set by Wilt Chamberlain. He was named to All State and All America High School teams in all of his three varsity years and received scholarship offers from 175 colleges before he decided on Ohio State University.

In his first varsity season at Ohio State, he scored 26.3 points a game, while hauling down a total of 442 rebounds, and led the Buckeyes to a Big Ten title and an NCAA championship. Jerry was named Most Valuable Player in both tournaments. As a Junior, he averaged 24.8 points a game with 470 rebounds and won All American honors for the second year. He also received the honor of being picked to play on the 1960 U.S. Olympic team and led them to an eight-win, no-loss sweep of the games. Jerry sank 138 points for an amazing 84 percent of his attempts. As a Senior, his average dropped to 21.7 points a game, but his rebounds totaled 499. He again was named All America.

In his three collegiate years, he won his conference Most Valuable Player award and the Most Valuable Player award in seven of the eight tournaments in which Ohio State played. *Sports Illustrated* Magazine named him Sportsman of The Year in 1962.

Lucas decided not to play pro ball but couldn't pass up an offer from the Cleveland Pipers in the then new American League. The team and the league went out of business before Jerry played in a game. He had to sit out the 1962-1963 season but finally signed with the Royals in 1963. The Royals thought his 6-foot, 8-inch height was too small for his old position at center and switched him to a forward spot. The position changed and a year's layoff gave Jerry a lot to make up.

He worked hard in the 1963-64 training season and, after some bad exhibition games, came back strong in regular season play. He led his league in field-goal percentage his first year with a .528 mark, sinking 545 of 1,035 tries. He pulled down 1,372 rebounds for a 17.4 game average and finished third behind Wilt Chamberlain and Bill Russell in that department. He made good on 310 out of 398 free throws and scored a total of 1,400 points for a 17.7 game average. His fine play earned him Rookie of The Year honors and a spot on the NBA All-Star team.

Jerry plays with one of the league's top offensive stars, Oscar Robertson, and shooters get most of the headlines. "Luke" doesn't seem to mind this, but his coaches say he should shoot more. His defensive play has been criticized, but the Royals do not have an outstanding center, and Jerry will leave his man and go to the boards for rebounds. While he may not jump as high as other players, his excellent timing makes up for lack of height. Jerry has good speed for the fast break, and he is a deadly shot from the corners, or anywhere around the circle.

He came back in his second year to average 21.4 points a game and grabbed 1,321 rebounds, upping his average to 20 per game for third place league honors again. He played in the 1964 All-Star game and won the Most Valuable Player award. He scored 1,697 points in the 1965-1966 season with 1,688 rebounds, an average of 21.4 per game. Even with his chronic bad knee, he was one of two Royals to play in all 81 regular season and 4 playoff games last year. He was second in team scoring with 1,438 points, an average of 17.8 points a game, and had 1,547 rebounds. Jerry was named to the NBA All-Star game for the fourth straight year.

Going into his fifth season of pro play this year, Jerry had scored 5,949 points in 305 games for the Royals, an average of 19.5 points a game, hitting on .480 of his shots. He has sunk 1,209 of 1,526 free throws, a .790 percentage, and pulled down 5,908 rebounds for an average of 19.4 per game, an excellent record for a forward. He also has 842 assists to his credit. Jerry has scored 372 points in 23 playoff games with 387 rebounds.

Just 27 years old now, he should be a leader for the Royals for some time if his legs will hold up.

"Feel free to order whatever you want . . . Chubby."

I Move to Table the Motion

By Dr. Jarrell Gray

"HASTE MAKES WASTE" can certainly be true in an FFA meeting.

Errors made in a chapter meeting are frequently difficult and time consuming to correct. In most cases, time would have been saved if things had been done correctly in the beginning. Nevertheless, situations arise when a motion is before the chapter and there develops a need to delay action on the motion. Such a delay may be obtained by laying the motion on the table. This delay will give members more time to consider the motion and, hopefully, arrive at a more intelligent decision.

Laying a motion on the table may also be desired at times to consider business of a more urgent nature. Following this transaction, or at some later date, the motion tabled may be taken from the table. When taken from the table, the motion is in exactly the same condition as when tabled.

The motions to lay on the table and take from the table require a second, a majority vote, are undebatable and unamendable, and cannot be reconsidered.

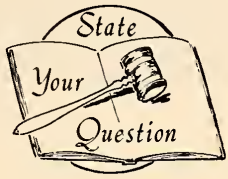
During discussion of a motion, a member, after obtaining the floor, may state, "I move to table the motion that . . . ." He may state his reason for wanting the motion tabled.

After a second is offered, the president may state, "It has been moved and seconded to table the motion that . . . . This motion is undebatable, unamendable, and requires a majority vote. Those supporting the motion say aye. Those opposed say no. The ayes (or noes) have it, and the motion that . . . is (or is not) tabled."

When a motion is tabled, all amendments and motions that may be adhering to it are also tabled.

A motion that has been tabled cannot be taken from the table until some business has been transacted. This may be at the same meeting or at a later date.

When a member desires to offer a motion to take from the table, he should obtain the floor and state, "I move that the motion . . . be taken from the table."



Brenham, Texas

Q. When may the previous question be reconsidered?

Raymond Bednar

A. The previous question may be reconsidered before any vote is taken on the main motion. Suppose a main motion was being discussed and someone moved the previous question. This passed. Before the affirmative vote is taken on the main motion, the previous question could be reconsidered.

Do you have a question on parliamentary procedure? If so, you can get a direct reply from Dr. Gray, and your question may be selected for this column in the next issue.

Answers are based upon "Parliamentary Guide for FFA" by Dr. Jarrell D. Gray. For direct replies, send your question to Parliamentary Procedure, The National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22306. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

After a second is offered, the president may state, "It has been moved and seconded that we take from the table the motion that . . . . This motion is undebatable, unamendable, and cannot be reconsidered. A majority vote is required. Those supporting the motion say aye. Those opposed say no. The ayes (or noes) have it, and the motion is carried (or lost)."

If the motion is carried, the president would state, "The motion now before the chapter is. . . ."

BUY FACTORY DIRECT!
DUCK BIRD
TRAIL-BIKE!
159.95 $10 Dn. $10 Mo.
• 3½ hp 4 cycle engine
• Twin road shocks
• Automatic clutch
• Spark-arrestling muffler
Folds
TIME PAYMENT
For about 35c a day you can pay-as-you-ride, with Bird engineering's time payment plan!
This rugged trailbike is ideal for hunters, campers and fishermen! Big powerful 3½ hp engine provides plenty of power when the going gets tough! carries 250 lb! Complete welded trail-bike kit with instructions only $149.95
BIRD engineering, Box 427, Dept. FF-4 Omaha, Nebr. 68101

The place to be in downtown
K.C.
20 stories of air-conditioned comfort . . . with combination tub/shower, radio and TV.
Outstanding meeting rooms. Convention, conference and luncheon space for the businessman or social group . . .
See your travel agent or call (816) GRand 1-5020
Robert L. Phillips, Pres.
W. S. Morris, Mgr. Dir.
Hotel
PHILLIPS
12th and Baltimore
Kansas City, Mo.

MICHRINA
WHAT'S A LIL INDIAN
It's a mini-bike, designed for outdoor people who like to get places. For blazing trails, taking back roads. You take it — in the trunk of your car — it takes you, at 30 mph straight-away. Model 600 "Lil" Indian sports the first 2-speed auto-trans in the industry, the MINI-MATIC. What else could we call it? Ask about them. You'll talk about them. Write to Michrina Enterprises, Inc., Dept. NF 14580 Fielding, Detroit, Michigan 48223 for a full-line brochure. Tuck in 25c for handling.

HAVE YOU HEARD THE ONE ABOUT

"When I grow up," bragged four-year-old Vera, *"I'm going to be a Brownie."* After a thoughtful silence, three-year-old Eddie declared, *"Well, I'm going to be a Bologna sandwich."*

Wallace Harris
Sabot, Virginia

"They all want a job, but what I'm after is a man who is looking for work."

A tourist came across an Indian hitchhiking in Arizona. The Indian asked the tourist if he would mind taking him to town to pick up his horse. The tourist agreed. When the tourist got his small foreign car up to 80 m.p.h., the Indian said, *"Gonna burn it up!"* The tourist replied, *"Air-cooled motor—the faster it goes the cooler it gets."*

A few months later, the tourist was coming back through Arizona and found the same Indian hitchhiking again. He stopped the car and asked the Indian where his horse was. The Indian replied, *"Him died."*

"How?" asked the tourist.

"Me ride fast across desert," replied the Indian, *"and go by what you said about the faster the cooler."*

"How did he die?" asked the tourist.

"Him must have froze to death," replied the Indian.

Steve Legette
Murrells Inlet, South Carolina

Sergeant: *"There will be no more liberty for the next few months."*

Voice from rear of barracks: *"Give me liberty or give me death."*

Sergeant: *"Who said that?"*

Voice: *"Patrick Henry."*

Gary Kamp
Burfordville, Missouri

First farmer: *"Potato bugs ate my whole crop in ten days."*

Second farmer: *"They ate my crop in two days and then roosted in the trees to see if I would plant some more."*

Seed merchant: *"That's nothing. Right now there's one over there going through my books to see who ordered seed for next spring."*

Mike Sampson
Howe, Texas

A young couple bought a parrot which would only say "Let's neck." A preacher suggested that they put his bird, which always said "Let us pray," in the same cage with the delinquent bird so that the latter might learn the more uplifting phrase.

When the two were put together, the couple's bird, as usual, said, *"Let's neck,* "whereupon the preacher's bird said, *"My prayers have been answered."*

John W. Cox
Roseburg, Oregon

Art: *"Call your dog off!"*

Sam: *"I can't. I've always called him Rover, and it's too late to change now."*

Cliff Edson
Ionia, Iowa

Man: *"Do you serve crabs here?"*

Waiter: *"We serve anyone who sits down."*

Larry Inman
Chadbourn, North Carolina

Policeman to lady driver holding up traffic: *"Use your noodle, lady."*

Lady: *"I've pushed and pulled everything in this car. Where is the noodle?"*

Wesley Williams
Reeds, Missouri

Teacher to small boy in the second grade: *"Billy, Mary tells me that you want to be a veterinarian when you grow up. I didn't know you were interested in animal husbandry."*

Billy: *"Wait a minute, teacher. I just want to take care of them, not marry them."*

Henry Sherrer
Bay City, Texas

A girl was given a beautiful charm bracelet for her birthday. She wore it to school for the first time, but nobody noticed it. Finally she stood up and exclaimed. *"My, it's so hot in here I think I'll take off my bracelet."*

Roy Lewis
Palmyra, Virginia

Hotel clerk: *"Outstanding sights? Yes, ma'am, we have the only helium plant in the world."*

Lady tourist: *"Is it in bloom now?"*

Michael Langdell
Morrisville, Vermont

Charlie, the Greenhand

"You said you were broke, Charlie. How did you manage to get a tuxedo for the dance?"

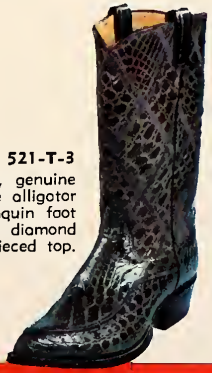
The National FUTURE FARMER *will pay $1.00 for each joke selected for publication on this page. Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National* FUTURE FARMER, *Alexandria, Virginia 22306. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.*

STIRRUP EXCITEMENT!

Rodeo stirs up heart-banging excitement when Shawn Davis bursts out of the chutes on a bone-jarring bronc! Shawn is reigning World Saddle Bronc Champion and won the title in 1965 too. A member of the R.C.A. National Board and one of rodeo's sharpest dressers, Shawn says: "You can stir up lots of excitement and compliments too, with magnificent handcrafted Tony Lama boots."

STYLE L-1539-J-3
Lady's style in Shocking Pink pearlized Kitty Tan featuring new inverted algonquin.

STYLE 195-T-3
Desert Gold foot and top with genuine sharkskin wingtip and full counter.



STYLE 521-T-3
Full, genuine Olive alligator algonquin foot and diamond pieced top.

FIND YOUR TONY LAMA DEALER IN THE YELLOW PAGES IN MOST WESTERN STATES

OR WRITE FOR THE NAME OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER

1137 TONY LAMA ST. EL PASO, TEXAS 79915

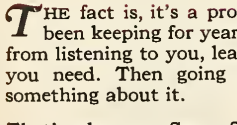
Tony Lama CO. INC.

Peace of mind with each piece of equipment.

That's what New Holland
means by this promise:
Practical in design, dependable in action.

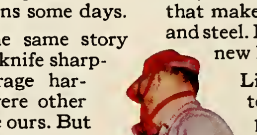
THE fact is, it's a promise we've been keeping for years. It comes from listening to you, learning what you need. Then going and doing something about it.

That's where our Super-Sweep pickup started, for instance. You told us you thought too much hay was being left on the ground. We checked; it was. The answer was a pickup with 120 closely spaced teeth. Now you pick up the hay you used to pass up: as much as three *extra* tons some days.



It was much the same story with the built-in knife sharpener on our forage harvesters. There were other sharpeners before ours. But you said you weren't satisfied. So our engineers designed a canny little ratchet to align the sharpening stone. Now you get a true bevel edge. Factory sharp.

And here's one more—all ours. We thought you'd like the idea of machines that stayed shiny longer. Hence our spraying technique that makes a better bond between paint and steel. New Holland machines look like new lots longer than you're used to.



Little things? Maybe. But they tell a lot about the kind of people we are. And about our stubborn pride of craftsmanship that insists on making things well because that's really the only way to make them.

Practical in design, dependable in action. That's the way we say it. Peace of mind is what it means to you.

SPERRY RAND™

NEW HOLLAND
Practical in design • dependable in action